THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

State Library 30jun1902

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD, MARCH 1866. "Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER. TERMS: $2.00—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 37. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1902. NO. 32.

A PURE BUTTER CIRCULAR

Philadelphia Merchants Issue a Circular to Farmers and Dairymen.

The combined pure butter interests of Philadelpnia have issued an unusual circular during the past week. It is addressed to the Farmers and Dairymen of Pennsylvania and reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned dealers in pure butter, being especially interested in the success of the Grout bill, made repeated visits to the national capitol when this measure was under consideration in the Senate and House.

"We take great pleasure in stating that the Hon. Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania was untiring in his efforts to aid in the passage of this bill, which is of inestimable benefit to the dairy interests, and we very much doubt if it would have become a law, with its many desirable features, if Senator Penrose had not labored so earnestly in its behalf.

"Wealthy oleomargarine dealers and manufacturers, from various sections of the United States co-operating with other powerful interests, worked with unceasing zeal to defeat this measure and thereby seriously cripple the great dairy interests, but on account of the unswerving fidelity of Senator Penrose to the farmers and dairymen, their efforts were rendered unsuccessful.

"In view of this we would respectfully urge all farmers and dairymen to advocate the election of members of the senate and house of representatives in Pennsylvania who will support for re-election to the United States Senate, the Hon. Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, Pa."

This circular is signed by W. R. Bryce & Co., 23 South Water street, Bickel & Miller, 322 South Front street and twelve other of the largest wholesale butter merchants and firms in the city.

PATTISON OPPOSED BY LABOR

Tinplate Workers Urge Wage Earners to Oppose His Election as Governor.

At the recent tin plate conference of the Amalgamated Association the following resolutions were passed:—

"Whereas, R. E. Pattison has been selected as one of the candidates for governor of this great commonwealth; and

"Whereas, It is well known to organized labor that said R. E. Pattison is a most bitter enemy of organized labor as was evidenced by his action during his last administration by his vetoing Senate bill No. 19, session of 1885, providing for a better protection of wages of labor and providing for a better system of collection, and his vetoing House bill No. 626, securing to mechanics and laborers the right to file liens on real estate for wages due.

"Also by sending troops to Homestead during the strike of 1892, after he had promised a committee of the workmen that no troops would be sent there in view of the fact that Adjutant General Greenland had reported that peace prevailed and that the presence of troops was not necessary for the preservation of order; and

"Whereas, It was stated to a committee of citizens of Homestead by General Snowden, the representative of Governor Pattison, that 'the mills are open, and any one who the company permits to enter to work will be protected by the troops.'

"Therefore, in view of all these facts, it is resolved by the members of the conference committee and the other members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, that we do condemn unqualifiedly, and without reserve, the action of former Governor R. E. Pattison, and we recommend that all union men vote and use their influence to defeat this enemy of organized labor."

The Road to Anarchy.

One of the most dangerous tendencies of modern American life, apparently becoming every day more prevalent, is the disposition wantonly and recklessly to speak ill of those who are charged with the performance of public duties. Instead of the respect which in the days of our fathers was exhibited toward those selected by the people for office, it is the habit of our time to offer them only abuse. If we ever succeed in entirely destroying the confidence of the people in those who administer the government we shall have reached the time when the government itself is ready to perish. It is a kind of slander which is closely akin to treason and leads directly on the road to anarchy and the overthrow of our cherished institutions. It is the breeding ground where grow the sentiments and impulses of creatures like Guiteau and Czolgosz.—From Judge Pennypacker's Erie speech.

Emmanuel Church.

Sunday, October 5th, 11 a. m. Celebration of the Holy Communion. The offering next Sunday will be the second quarterly offering for Diocesan Missions. The Friday evening service at 7:30 o'clock will be resumed this week.

Candidate Pattison and party will hold forth at opera house next Saturday, at one o'clock.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(*From our Regular Correspondent.*)

Washington, Sept. 29th, 1902.

Editor Press:—

President Roosevelt continues to improve slowely and it is believed that he will be able to use his injured leg next week, when he will review the Grand Army parade, on the 8th. After doing so, he will return with Mrs. Roosevelt to Oyster Bay to remain for two weeks. Secretary Cortelyou told your correspondent Saturday that Mr. Roosevelt hoped to secure absolute rest at Oyster Bay and to be free from all callers except such as he might summon on important business. If he can secure the retirement which he desires at his summer home, he would prefer staying there to going to some resort in the mountains, but if his friends will not permit him to rest on Long Island, he will be forced to go to some more inaccessible point. After remaining two weeks in Oyster Bay, the President will return to Washington and occupy the temporary White House until election-day when he will go home to vote, and it is hoped that when he returns to this city again, the renovated White House will be in a condition to receive him and his family.

The most interesting development in Washington this week consists of the extensive changes made in the diplomatic corps, announced at the State Department Saturday. Mr. Charlemagne Tower, ambassador to Russia, is to become ambassador to Berlin. Mr. Robert S. McCormick, now ambassador to Austria-Hungary, is to become ambassador to Russia. Mr. Bellamy Storer, now Minister to Spain, becomes ambassador to Austria-Hungary. Mr. Arthur S. Hardy, now Minister to Switzerland, becomes ambassador to Spain. Mr. Charles Page Bryan, now Minister to Brazil, becomes Minister to Switzerland and Mr. David E. Thompson of Nebraska, becomes Minister to Brazil. The most notable feature in these new appointments is the thoroughness with which the President has put into practice his policy of rewarding merit in the government service. All of the men appointed to important posts have served the country creditably at lesser points. Instead of their being selected because of their political influences and their ability to sway local public opinion they are selected because Mr. Roosevelt believes that having rendered efficient service, they deserve promotion, and because, having gained diplomatic experience in the past, they will be in a position to further the interests of the United States in the countries to which they are assigned better than would an inexperienced man. No more direct denial of the statements that Mr. Roosevelt has abandoned his civil service position could have been made than is contained in the announcement of these appointments. Mr. Thompson, the only appointee from civil life, is a man of known ability and he is appointed to a post of minor importance where he can gain his experience without serious loss to the country, as might be the case had he been appointed to a European court, while he has the assurance that, so long as President Roosevelt's policy is carried out, faithful service in Brazil will gain for him promotion in the diplomatic corps.

There is manifest a certain apathy in the campaign which is the occasion of some anxiety to the Republican leaders. Chairman Babcock was recently in Washington and stated that the only danger to Republican success was in the "stay-at-home" vote. He said he had good grounds for believing that no votes would be lost to the party by the conversion of the voters to Democratic doctrines, but there was an element of danger in too great confidence on the part of those who were reluctant to go to the polls and vote, except in close campaigns. The Democrats are considerably worried at the prospect of the loss of two votes from Texas. No steps have been taken thus far toward electing a successor to the late Representative de Graffenreid and the selection of a Congressman for governor will leave another vacancy in the delegation.

Geo. W. Huntley's Nominating Speech.

The following nominating speech was delivered by Geo. W. Huntley, Esq., at the Republican County Convention, held at this place, Sept. 23:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—A duty devolving on this Convention is the nomination of a candidate to represent our county in the next General Assembly of the State Legislature. It behooves us to name a man worthy of the high honor confered upon him; a man qualified to faithfully serve the people, one who will receive their suffrage at the polls. I believeCameron county has men who can fill any requirements that its people may demand, but in this case we have a man particularly fitted for this particular place. Such a man is Hon. Henry H. Mullin. He is a self-made man, he having by industry,courage and integrity, climbed the ladder, step by step, from a slate picker at the coal mines, to a printers devil, and from printers devil to Editor of one of our leading journals; and who has become one of the most progressive citizens of our county.

Born in our State, he came to our county a mere lad and has resided with us thirty-four years. He has married one of our daughters and built a home in our midst, and we have watched him rise by his own efforts, to his present honorable standing in our community.

He has always worked for the interest of the county and the honor of its citizens. He has been a friend to the widow and orphan, a help to the old soldier, and counselor to many others, without distinction of nationality, religious creed or political affiliations. He can be approached by everybody and can ascertain the people's wants, and knowing their wants, he also knows how to secure them. He is better acquainted with the county and its people than any other man, knows the condition of all our citizens, and having the mind and heart to endeavor to accomplish their every demand, he is therefore, preeminently qualified to serve the people. He is acquainted with the political leaders of the state, besides having served two terms as Clerk in the House and another term as Member. He has practical experience for this office which few men have.

He is, furthermore, imbued with the noble principles that were inculcated by the lamented McKinley, and promulgated by the courageous Roosevelt.

I came from the lower end of the county to make this nomination as a token of our loyalty to him and I do so with the hope that it will receive the approval of the delegates here assembled, and with the belief that it will have the endorsement of the voters on election day.

I nominate Honorable Henry H. Mullin.

Baptist Church Notes.

Anniversary services at the First Baptist church Sunday morning and evening. The pastor's brother, Rev. W. Pugsley, Jr., of Toronto, Canada, will preach. Special music by the choir. Bible school at close of morning worship. C. E. Crandwell, Supt. Y. P. S. C. E. 6, p. m., B. Olmsted President. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening 7:30. Study of prophesy, Friday evening, Oct. 10, 7:30. All welcome. Remember Sunday evening hour has changed from 7:30 to 7 o'clock,

Bright Prospects.

County Chairman Robertson, of Allegany county says the Republican candidate for Governor will have 30,000 majority in that county. The Republican party is thoroughly united throughout the state and the entire state ticket will have an immense majority. Let the Republicans of Cameron do their duty and assist in swelling the big vote for CONTINUED PROSPERITY.

Commissioners Convention.

County Commissioners Gaskill, Vogt and Mason accompanied by their clerk, I. K. Hockley, attended the convention of County Commissioners at Gettysburg this week, where no doubt they had a pleasant time.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

SPENCE.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Spence have the sympathy of our citizens in the death of their four months old son, which took place last Monday evening. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon from the family residence on Broad street. Rev. Pugsley, of Baptist church officiating.

TO LET.—A furnished house, with modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

Address, Box 83, East Emporium.

BRIEF MENTION.

An exchange says that a man has invented a chair that can be adjusted to 800 different positions, and adds that "it is designed for a boy to sit in when he goes to church.

"That settles it," said an old farmer who was just on the point of renting his farm and moving into town, when he was told that a rural mail route was to be laid post his door: "I'll build a tenant house, keep my old home, have my daily paper and die where I have worked for forty years."—Ex.

The history of the industrial changes which have of late been occurring with such rapidity is to be found in its most interesting form in the careers of the "Captains of Industry" now before the public in connection with the larger interests of production transportation and finance. A knowledge of these men their derivation, their leading characteristics, weakness and abilities, throws much light upon the news of the day in which their names constantly recur. In making the effort to present a fairly complete series of studies of these men The Cosmopolitan Magazine has furnished the public with one of the most interesting serials ever published. In the October number H. C. Frick Cyrus H. K. Curtis, David H. Moffat, Woodrow Wilson and H. H. Vreeland furnish interesting studies.

"What We Have Done for Our New Possessions" is the title of the double page of pictures in the October Woman's Home Companion. It shows the real effect of our good government in the West Indies and the Philippines Another feature of special interest is "The Fate of 'Cupe' and 'Dinah,'" or the final, hitherto unpublished chapter of "Stringtown on the Pike." "Woven With the Ship" reaches its dramatic conclusion. There is a clever story by Mrs. Bishop, called "The Garden Plot," and another laughable "Nurse Norah" story. Other features are "The Children of the Poor in Great Cities," "How Mrs. Roosevelt Keeps House," "The Old Fiddlers' Contest" and a page of beautiful pictures of mothers and children. The chief feature of the number, however, is the fall fashions. Published by The Crowell Publishing Co., Sprihgfield, Ohio; one dollar a year, ten cents a copy; sample copy free.

Bridge Broke Down.

On Monday William McGee, who drives team for D. C. Hayes, had a very narrow escape from injury. While crossing the bridge near the furniture factory, which leads to lands of Charles Weller, the same gave way, precipitating the team and wagon into the stream. Mr. McGee was pinned under the wagon, but escaped without injury. The horses were also as fortunate. Men who saw the accident hurried to the scene and freed the man who was fast under the wagon. It is a miricle that he was not seriously in jured.

Returns From Vacation.

Rev. O. S. Metzler, pastor of First Methodist Episcopal Church, returned yesterday from an extended visit to the Pacific coast, having visited all the principal cities of the west during his trip, gathering valuable information that will be helpful and entertaining to his friends. The Rev. gentleman will occupy his pulpit in M. E. Church next Sunday morning and evening and no doubt will receive a welcome reception.

Terribly Burned.

John Burnett, residing on Spring streed, met with a painful accident Tuesday morning, at Climax Powder works. He was employed in the recovery department and was preparing to empty a tank of acid the cap flew off, completely covering his face and neck with the fluid, fearfully burning him. He is confined to his home and fears are entertained that he may lose his eyesight. Dr. Smith is attending him, and informs the PRESS that while the gentleman's face is severely burned, he thinks his eyes are not permanently injured.

Dr. Swallow Here.

Dr. Swallow and two other gentlemen were in Emporium Tuesday evening and talked to a few boys and some gentlemen. The Dr. was "frozen" by his former Cameron county supporters, not one taking any stock in his stuff. His visit here was a total failure, the clergy of Emporium refusing positively to have anything to do with his "cause."

For Sale.

A new six room residence, located, on Fourth st., Emporium; modern conveniences such as bath, gas and closet. Lot 100x200. Will be sold at a bargain.

L. E. SPECHT. 30-4t.

Wilson Weakened.

J. C. Miller, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Elk county, received the following disgusting letter from Ed. M. Wilson, on Friday last:

Clarion, Pa., Sept. 21, 1902.

HON. J. C. MILLER,
Chairman Republican County Committee
Ridgway, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—I have decided that the situation in this Senatorial district at this time does not justify a contest by me with any hope of success, and that it is out of the question for any Republican candidate to receive enough votes in Cameron, Forest and Clarion counties to equalize the majority Mr. Hall will receive in Elk county, which was conceded by his opponents after I received the nomination. I have written Senator Penrose to this effect, and have forwarded to the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg, Pa., my withdrawal as the Republican nominee.

If you desire to have any other person in the district accept this nomination and reconvene the conference, as provided by the ballot Act, please let me know the time and place, and I will have the three conferees from this county attend, and will cheerfully do anything I can to aid you in any way. I desire to convey to you my personal regards, and to thank you for the interest you have taken in the matter. I regret that my judgment has compelled me to come to this conclusion at this late time. This is final. With best wishes, I remain

Yours truly,
ED. M. WILSON.

We have serious doubts if anything could ever be final with so vacilating a man as Mr. Wilson has proved himself to be in this matter, but one thing is settled—Mr. Wilson is certainly not the man the Republican party was searching for, as he is sorely lacking in nerve. We need a man who can stand up against the boasting gall of Constant Candidate Hall and prove his boast a lie just as Col. Clearwater did so valiently in 1900. The time was never riper to lay out this arrogant king of the Elk county ring than just now, and all we need is a man of nerve to stand up and make the fight. Mr. Wilson was selected because he lived in Clarion county, and it was thought he could carry that county against Hall because there is a bitter feeling there against him among the Democrats. Mr. Hall and his heelers are laughing up their sleeves just now and expecting an easy victory in the district. They should not laugh quite so soon. It is not too late to find a good man yet and one can be found who is able to defeat the proud and haughty king of Elk county. The ballot law gives plenty of opportunity to fill the vacancy and a man may yet be found to go out to battle with this autocrat of the St. Marys brewery. The people are ready and anxious to down him if they have a chance and they can vote against him this year, without fear, as we have a secret ballot now.—Ridgway Advocate.

Engineer's Hallucination.

An Olean Dispatch says: T. J. Lynch, a Pennsylvania engineer, whose locomotive was wrecked in a collision at Franklinville, a week ago, has since been wandering about the country, on foot, in an over wrought, frantic condition. He imagined at the time of the wreck that many people had been killed and that he was to be held responsible. Nearly crazed with the belief he started on his travels and was not seen by his friends until to-day, when he came here nearly exhausted and still bemoaning the terrible occurence at Franklinville. He still believed that he had caused the death of many victims. When assured that he had not been in blame and that nobody had been killed, he was not sufficiently sane to understand and be comforted. Relatives are carring for him. Lynch is a resident of Buffalo. He formely lived in Olean.

Family Wedding.

Mr. Charles A. Newton and Miss Caroline Conway were united in marriage at the residence of Mr. Jos. Newton last evening, Rev. Ingersoll officiating. The happy couple departed on Erie mail for eastern points.

George Narby and Miss Annie Conway were united in marriage last evening by Father Downey.

The many friends of the young people extend congratulations.

Wedding Bells.

Mr. John Butler, one of Emporium's industrious young gentleman and Miss Nellie Murray a most estimable young lady, daughter of our greatly respected citizens Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Murray, were united in marriage at St. Mark's church last Monday morning. They immediately left for Buffalo, Niagara Falls and other points to pass their honeymoon. Their many friends extend congratulations.

Mankey Affair.

Hon A. R. Moore, Referee in Bankruptcy, met the creditors of Mankey Mf'g. Co., last Friday. Mr. William Hackenburg, of this place, has been appointed manager of the affairs of the late firm and being a careful business man will no doubt be satisfactory to all concerned.

WEATHER REPORT.
(Forecast by T. B. Lloyd.)

FRIDAY, Showers.
SATURDAY Fair, cooler.
SUNDAY, Fair.

He Won't Support Pattison.

This story is told by Col. John W. Frazier. It's a good one, and must be true:

Hans Hinkenlooper keeps a provision store at Overbrook, within a block or two of the residence of ex-Governor Pattison. Proximity influences misled Hans into supporting the Union party last Fall, and believing that he might go farther on the downward road to destruction, he was invited to go to Reading to assist in notifying Pattison of his nomination for Governor. Wanting a day of, Hinkenlooper went up to Reading with the gang.

While Pattison and Guthrie were frantically preaching "Reform," and Nolan was keeping the throats of the boys moist so they could yell for "Reform," a half-dozen pickpockets from New York went through the crowd and "touched" Hans for eighty-five dollars.

On the way back to Philadelphia, Mr. Pattison said: "Mr. Hinkenlooper, I was very glad to see you at Reading today. I presume you intend voting for Pattison, Guthrie and Reform.

"No, sir. I goes back mit der old barty."

"Why, how is that Mr. Hinkenlooper?" asked Mr. Pattison, the apostle of non-partisan Reform.

"Vel I was a Republican for more as twenty-five years and noddings habben to me, but youst as soon ven I go mit der Battison Reformers he schteal mine bocketpooks. So I go back mit der old barty. It vos petter."

And Mr. Hinkenlooper's experience will hold many another steady in "der old barty."

"It vos petter."

School Report.

Report of the Public Schools for month ending September 26th.

Number of pupils enrolled, males,	198
Females,	318
Total,	607
Average attendance during month, males,	254
Females,	279
Total,	533
Per cent. of attendance, males,	92
Females,	91
Total,	92
Number of pupils present every day,	88
Number of pupils tardy	60
Number of pupils sick,	50
Number of pupils left school,	9
Number of visitors to school,	25

These figures do not include the kindergarten, whose pupils are under six years of age, where 57 pupils are enrolled.

HONOR ROLL.

High School, Senior Class.—Grace Metzger Mazie Gallagher.

Junior Class.—Claud Carpenter.

Sophmore Class.—Myrtle Lloyd, Lena Bair.

Freshman Class.—Alicia Swain.

Grammar School, A Class.—Bessie McQuay, Anna Weisenfluh, Jane Glenn, Catharine Orr, Edda Horning, Emma Kratt, Edith DeArmit, Wm. Schweikart, Anna Welsh, Torrence Barner, Mame Lacey.

B Class.—David Mulcahey, Marguerite Metzger, Margaret Weisenfluh, Jennie Robinson, Dorothy Nelson, Ida Seger, Floyd Seavor, Mary Farrell, Mildred Green, Lena Ritchie, Florence Cleary, Merriel Swartz, Thomas Cummings, Louise Seger, Harry Keller, Laura Hout, Raymond Horton.

A Intermediate.—Mildred McQuay, Anna Edwards, Marian Judd, Ethel Lloyd, Jean McNarney.

B Intermediate, East Ward, A Class—Agnes Welsh, Nellie Tubridy.

B Intermediate, West Ward, A Class.—Louisa Welsh. B Class—May Mulcahy, Mary Orr, Charles Cloyes.

A Primary, East Ward, A Class.—Katie O'Malley, Ophelia Dodson, Charles Comfort, John McAuley, Mary Mulliner.

B Class—Agnes Auderson, Sara Barner, Erma Randolph, Minnie Zrappiei, Orlo Stephens. Edwin Olson, John Hertig, Wilber McCaslin.

A Primary, West Ward, A Class.—Clara Wisenfluh, Margaret Cavey, George Rishell, Rena Gordon, Mary Normanly, Russell Evans.

B Class.—Margaret Streich, Iva Peabody.

Second B Primary.—West Ward, A Class.—Ruth Pearsall, Joseph Kinsler, Carolyn Moore, Gertrude Pepperman, Annetta Dorsey, Lill Smith, Mack Specht, Budd Lloyd, Susie Smith.

B. Class—Helen Welsh, Addie Prosser, Patsy Hout, Florence Lingle, Olive Ellis, Dorotha Gross, Regina Blinzler, Erwin Burns, Stella Tebo, Clyde Swartz.

First B Primary, West Ward, A Class—Belle Campbell, Dora Morse, Mary Shadman' Tillie Scott, Charles Cummings, Marguerite Faucett.

B Class.—Agnes Cleary, Vincent Ritchie, George Zwald, Helen Friendal, Robert Pearsall, Catharine Hilliard, Howard Bingeman, Mary Swartz.

B Primary East Ward, A Class.—Carlton Clarke, Frank Egan, Gordon McDonough, Orma Seifried, Bessie Kackenmaster, Evelyn Donovan.

B Class.—Carl Proudfoot, Glenn Farley, Rollo Campbell.

C Class.—Virgil Krebs, Francis Stevens.

The above is a general report of the schools for the first month. Individual report cards have been issued to all pupils above the Kindergarten. We ask on the part of the parents a careful examination of these reports and that they be promptly signed and returned.

The "Honor Roll" contains the names of all pupils who have made general average, including scholarship, attendance and deportmant, of 95 or over.

We need the co-operation of parents along all lines. We ask that parents work with us to prevent absence and tardiness. The compulsory attendance law requires us to look after pupils who are absent. We must rely on the parent also to see that pupils in the higher grades do the necessary home study. An invitation is extended to all parents, patrons and friends of the schools to visit them and inspect the work.

E. S. LING, Principal.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton makes objection to the American custom of using initials for names, and is of the opinion that A, B and C do very well for kegs of fish, barrels of flour and spools of thread, but not for immortal men and women. Mrs. Stanton mentions an acquaintance with an insignificant name whose given name was Wendell Phillips. He always signed himself W. P. ——, and thus consigned himself to darkest obscurity, whereas if he would lay hold on the Wendell Phillips part of his name with pen and ink the whole might have been dignified into a title of some importance. But if he were a person of no importance 'Wendell Phillips' couldn't save him. On the other hand, as the St. Louis Globe-Democrat has remarked, the query arises, how many deserving, even superior, persons may have been clogged from rising by humble names? Might not Jaggs become a man of weight in the community if he were named Gordon, or Winthrop, or Buckingham, or St. Clair? This is a deep question and one that much may depend on. The two greatest presidents of the United States were Washington and Lincoln, names of distinguished flavor, had their owners never been patriots or presidents. It is significant, too, that they might have been G. H. Washington and A. B. Lincoln, but, on the contrary, were christened with no superfluity of identifying cognomens; simply George and Abraham. The independence of mind which is in this day overcoming accidents of birth and what one might call the absurdities and excesses of christening now permits the bearer of a name that does not suit him to change it. Persons branded with the inevitable two initials drop the first name if they so desire and spell the second one in full. One does not have to wear a name as some people do a wen or a wart, as if it were sacred and could not be removed. A man living in a community where there were 20 others of the same name continually getting his mail, cashing his money orders, confusing his identity with theirs in police court, perhaps, would be justified in appealing to the law and becoming an Ardleigh, a Featherstonebaugh, a Plantagnet, or anything euphonious that might strike his fancy. Fate should not be permitted to suppress him with such a feeble instrument as a name that mingles him with a thousand others from whom he has no way of being singled out. This is an age of freedom.

Initials and Names.

Those who have not had personal experience with the law's vexatious delays will not appreciate the following story as much as will those unfortunates who have at any time in their lives had one of those slow, dragging lawsuits on their hands. The story is told by the Tip of the Tongue man in the New York Press as follows: "Not long ago a bright young lawyer, whose progress was due to the celerity with which he disposed of cases placed in his hands, approached one of the famous leaders of the bar with a proposition to be admitted into partnership. 'Oh, yes, I have heard of you,' said the great legal light. 'You won that suit of —— against heavy odds, and from retainer to final fee were occupied less than five weeks. Such expedition is most reprehensible. Why, young man, that case would have occupied any experienced lawyer at least two years. I am not prepared to admit into partnership one who does not understand the most important word in the legal vocabulary—'Delay.'"

Lacked a Legal Qualification.

The Missouri mule is destined to make his way in the world. Five hundred Missouri mules will leave their happy homes and take passage for Bombay, British India. This voyage, unlike that to South Africa, is one of peace, and hereby the mule becomes a member of the class of the world's inhabitants known as the "nomadic." He has adopted the Boer habit of "trekking." This is the first time in the history of New Orleans that a cargo of this kind will be taken to Bombay. The voyage will consume 42 days.

REVISION AS REMEDY

Repudiated by the President for Treatment of the Trusts.

Government Control and Publicity Urged to Meet the Crisis—Constitutional Amendment the Ultimate Resource.

The keynote of the republican party's attitude on the tariff crisis, precipitated by Speaker Henderson's withdrawal from the congressional race in Iowa, was sounded at Cincinnati on Saturday, September 20, by President Roosevelt in a lengthy address, in the course of which he said:

"There are certain conditions which, I think, we lay down as indispensable to the proper treatment of all corporations which, from their size, have become important factors in the social development of the community.

"Before speaking, however, of what can be done by way of remedy, let me say a word or two as to certain proposed remedies which, in my judgment, would be ineffective or mischievous. The first thing to remember is that if we accomplish any good at all it must be by resolutely keeping in mind the intention to do away with any evils in the conduct of big corporations, while steadfastly refusing to assent to indiscriminate assault on all forms of corporate capital as such. The line of demarcation drawn must always be on conduct, not on wealth. Our objection to any given corporation must be not that it is big, but that it behaves badly.

"Nor can we afford to tolerate any proposal which will strike at the so-called trusts only by striking at the general well-being. We are now enjoying a period of great prosperity. This prosperity is generally diffused through all sections and through all classes. The men who propose to get rid of the evils of the trusts by measures which will do away with this general well-being advocate a policy which would not only be a damage to the community as a whole, but would defeat its own professed object.

Considers Remedies for Evils.

"A remedy much advocated at the moment is to take off the tariff from all articles which are made by trusts. To do this it will be necessary first to define trusts. The language commonly used by the advocates of the method implies that they mean all articles made by large corporations, and that the changes in tariff are to be made with punitive intent toward these large corporations. Of course, if the tariff is to be changed in order to punish them it should be changed so as to punish those who do ill, not merely those that are prosperous. It would neither be just nor expedient to punish the big corporations as big corporations; what we wish to do is to protect the people from any evil that may grow out of their existence or maladministration.

"Some of those corporations do well and others do ill. If in any case the tariff is found to foster a monoply which does ill, why, of course, no protectionist would object to a modification of the tariff sufficient to remedy the evil. But in a very few cases does the so-called trust really monopolize the market. Take any very big corporation which controls, say, something over half the products of a given industry.

Affects Big and Little Alike.

"Surely in rearranging the schedules affecting such a big corporation it would be necessary to consider the interests of its smaller competitors, which control the remaining part and which being weaker would suffer most from any tariff designed to punish all the producers; for, of course, the tariff must be made light or heavy for big and little producers alike. Moreover, such a corporation necessarily employs very many thousands of workmen, and the minute we proceeded from denunciation to action it would be necessary to consider the interests of these workmen.

"Furthermore, the products of many trusts are unprotected, and would be entirely unaffected by any change in the tariff, or at most very slightly so. The Standard Oil company offers a case in point, and the corporations which control the anthracite coal output offer another—for there is no duty whatever on anthracite coal.

Scope of Argument.

"I am not now discussing the question of the tariff as such, whether from the standpoint of the fundamental difference between those who believe in a protective tariff and those who believe in free trade, nor from the standpoint of those who, while they believe in a protective tariff, feel that there could be a rearrangement of our schedules, either by direct legislation or by reciprocity treaties, which would result in enlarging our markets; nor yet from the standpoint of those who feel that stability of economic policy is at the moment our prime economic need, and that the benefits to be derived from any change in schedules would not compensate for the damage to business caused by the widespread agitation which would follow any attempted general revision of the tariff at this moment.

"Without regard to the wisdom of any one of those three propositions, it remains true that the real evils connected with the trusts cannot be remedied by any change in the tariff laws. The trusts can be damaged by depriving them of the benefits of a protective tariff only on condition of damaging all their small competitors and all the wage wrkers employed in the industry. This point is very important, and it is desirable to avoid any save willful misunderstanding.

Effect of Tariff Changes.

"I am not now considering whether, on grounds totally unconected with the trusts, it would be well to lower the duties on various schedules, either by direct legislation or by legislation or treaties designed to secure as an offset reciprocal advantages from the nations with which we trade.

"My point is that changes in the tariff would have little appreciable effect on the trusts save as they shared in the general harm or good proceeding from such changes. No tariff change would help one of our smaller corporations or one of our private individuals in business, still less one of own wage workers, as against a large corporation in the same business, on the contrary, if it bore heavily on the large corporation it would inevitably be felt still more by that corporation's weaker rivals, while any injurious result would of necessity be shared by both the employer and employed in the business concerned.

"The immediate introduction of substantial free trade in all articles manufactured by trusts that is, by the largest and most successful corporations—would not affect some of the most powerful of our business combinations in the least, save by the damage done to the general business welfare of the country; others would undoubtedly be seriously affected, but much less so than their weaker rivals, while the loss would be divided between the capitalists and the laborers, and after the years of panic and distress had been lived through and some return to prosperity had occurred, even though all were on a lower plane of prosperity than before, the relative difference between the trusts and their rivals would remain as marked as ever.

Regulation Separate from Revision.

"In other words, the trust, or big corporation, would have suffered relatively to and in the interest of its foreign competitors, but its relative position toward its American competitors would probably be improved. Little would have been done toward cutting out or minimizing the evils in the trusts, nothing toward securing adequate control and regulation of the large corporations. In other words, the question of regulating the trusts with a view to minimizing or abolishing the evils existent in them is separate and apart from the question of tariff revision.

"You must face the fact that only harm will come from a proposition to attack the so-called trusts in a vindictive spirit by measures conceived solely with a desire of hurting them, without any regard as to whether discrimination should be made between the good and the evil in them and without even any regard as to whether the necessary sequence of the action would be the hurting of other interests. The adoption of such a policy would mean temporary damage to the trusts, because it would mean temporary damage to all of our business interests, but the effect would be only temporary, for exactly as the damage affected all alike, good and bad, so the reaction would affect all alike, good and bad.

Remedy by Legislation.

"The necessary supervision and control in which I firmly believe as the only method of eliminating the real evils of the trust must come through wisely and cautiously framed legislation, which shall aim in the first place to give definite control to some sovereign over the great corporations, and which shall be followed, when once this power has been conferred, by a system giving to the government the full knowledge which is the essential for satisfactory action. Then, when the knoweldge, one of the essential features of which is proper publicity, has been gained, what further steps of any kind are necessary can be taken with the confidence born of the possession of power to deal with the subject, and of a thorough knowledge of what ought to be and can be done in the matter. We need additional power; and we need knowledge.

"Our constitution was formed when the economic conditions were so different that each state could wisely be left to handle the corporations within its limits as it saw fit. Nowadays all the numerous corporations which I am considering do what is really an interstate business, and as the states have proceeded on very different lines in regulating them they are often organized in a state in which they do little or no business and do enormous business in other states, to the spirit of whose laws they may be openly antagonistic.

For Constitutional Amendment.

"It might be better if all the states could agree to work along the same lines in dealing with these corporations, but there is not the slightest prospect of such agreement. Therefore I personally feel that ultimately the nation will have to assume the responsibility of regulating these very large corporations which do an interstate business. The states must combine to meet the problem caused by the great combinations of capital; and the easiest way for the states to combine is by action through the national government.

"I am well aware that the process of constitutional amendment is necessarily a slow one, and one into which our people are reluctant to enter, save for the best of reasons, but I am confident that in this instance the reasons exist.

"I am also aware that there will be difficulty in framing an amendment which will meet the objects of the case and yet which will secure the necessary support. The very fact that there must be delay in securing the adoption of such an amendment insures full discussion and calm consideration on the whole subject and will prevent any ill-considered action.

Room for Deep Discussion.

"I have no intention of trying to outline the proper phraseology of such an amendment, for I know it must come as a matter of agreement and discussion. But I firmly believe that all these obstacles can be met if only we face them with the determination to overcome them and with the further determination to overcome them in ways which shall not do damage to the country as a whole, which, on the contrary, shall further our industrial development and shall help instead of hindering all corporations which work out their success by means that are just and fair toward all men.

"Without the adoption of a constitutional amendment my belief is that a good deal can be done by law. It is difficult to say exactly how much, because experience has taught us that in dealing with these subjects where the lines dividing the rights and duties of the state and of the nation are in doubt it has sometimes been difficult for congress to forecast the action of the courts upon its legislation.

Asks for Supervision.

"Such legislation, whether obtainable now or obtainable only after a constitutional amendment, should provide for a reasonable supervision, the most prominent feature of which at first should be publicity; that is, the making public both to the governmental authorities and to the people at large of the essential facts in which the public is concerned.

"This would give us exact knowledge of many points which are now not only in doubt, but the subject of fierce controversy. Moreover, the mere fact of the publication would cure some very grave evils, for the light of day is a deterrent to wrongdoing. It would doubtless disclose other evils with which for the time being we could devise no way to grapple. Finally, it would disclose others that could be grappled with and cured by further legislative action.

"I advocate action which the president only can advise and which he has no power in himself to take. Under our present legislative and constitutional limitations the national executive can work only between narrow lines in the field of action concerning great corporations. Between those lines I assure you that exact and even-handed justice will be dealt, and is being dealt to all men, without regard to persons."

The President's Programme.

Publicity for the trusts is the first step on the president's programme for their regulation. The president, like all the republicans, is aroused on this trust question, and is anxious that the combines which are harmful shall be curbed. Of course, all trusts are not of this order. Many of them are, however, and these are the ones which the republicans are preparing to assail. The democrats find no aid and comfort in the trust issue this year. The republicans are ahead of them in the attack on the trusts, and the republicans not only have the power to make their promises good, but they have the ability and the honesty, both of which the democratic leaders and anti-trust howlers lack.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞The money in the country increased $12,000,000 during August. Of this increase $8,000,000 represents the amount in the treasury and $4,000,000 the sum added to general circulation. Of the increase $1,000,000 was in gold, $2,000,000 in silver, $5,000,000 in silver certificates and the remainder in small silver, United States notes and national bank notes. This is a considerable variety, but, thanks to republican legislation, it is all on a sound basis and "as good as 'gold.'" Silver gets fair recognition along with the rest, but it conforms to the gold standard, and that is why the people accept it unhesitatingly.—Troy Times.

☞Hon. Tom L. Johnson says he is a candidate for nothing but for a second term as mayor of Cleveland. Oh, well, let it go at that. Perhaps it was not regular to put such other aspirations as he may have in the present tense.—Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.).

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

It Is Abandoned on Account of Abcess on His Leg.

The President Submits to an Operation in an Indianapolis Hospital and Returns to Washington—His Reception at Detroit Was Enthusiastic.

Detroit, Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt's two days' visit to Detroit came to an end last evening at the conclusion of a banquet tendered him in Light Guard armory by the Spanish war veterans, the opening of whose third annual reunion he attended in the morning. It was a brilliant event.

The banquet was the culmination of an extremely busy day for the president. At 11 o'clock he drove to Light Guard armory and attended the opening session of the third annual reunion of Spanish war veterans. He was given a tumultuous welcome by the soldiers and his speech was enthusiastically received.

President Roosevelt drove from the armory to the steamer Tashmoo, on board of which he spent three hours riding on the river. Every steam craft on the river saluted the Tashmoo with earsplitting blasts of the whistle, and the steamer Yantic, U. S. N., fired a presidential salute of 21 guns as the Tashmoo left her wharf.

For what is believed to have been the first time in the history of the country a president of the United States reviewed a regiment of British troops. The Twenty-first Essex Fusiliers participated in the parade by the special permission of this government and the Canadian militia department.

Indianapolis, Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt on Tuesday afternoon was forced to abandon the remainder of his trip to the northwest and to undergo a surgical operation. The accident which befell him at Pittsfield, Mass., when a trolley car crashed into his carriage is responsible for the sudden ending of the president's trip and his being compelled to undergo the operation. In that accident his knee was badly bruised and an abscess formed which gave him some trouble, but not enough at first to interfere with his plans.

The hardships of his present trip, however, aggravated the trouble, and Dr. Lung, his official physician, together with Dr. Richardson, who accompanied him on the trip, thought it advisable yesterday to consult other doctors. Accordingly Drs. Oliver and Cook were called to the Columbia club, where the president was to be entertained at luncheon. They decided that an operation was necessary and decided that it should be performed at once. At the conclusion of the luncheon, Secretary Cortelyou issued a statement to the press giving the facts in the case.

The president was driven from the club house to St. Vincent's hospital, where he was taken to a private operating room. He was accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretaries Loeb and Barnes, Gov. Durbin and Senators Beveridge and Fairbanks. The operation was performed by Dr. John Oliver, assisted by Dr. Cook.

The hospital was guarded by a detachment of 20 soldiers, all of whom served in the Spanish-American war, under command of Col. Russell B. Harrison.

At the conclusion of the operation the physicians authorized the following statement:

"As a result of the traumalism (bruise) received in the trolley accident at Pittsfield, Mass., there was found to be a circumscribed collection of perfectly pure serum in the middle third of the left anterior tibial region, the sac containing about two ounces, which was removed.

"The indications are that the president should make speedy recovery. It is absolutely imperative, however, that he should remain quiet and refrain from using the leg. The trouble is not serious, but temporarily disabling."

At 7:45 o'clock last evening the president, accompanied by members of his immediate party and escorted by a company of infantry, was carried on a stretcher from St. Vincent's hospital to his car and the train left a few minutes later for Washington.

Washington, Sept. 25.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington last night from Indianapolis, where he was compelled to abandon his western trip because of an abscess on his leg which developed as a result of the trolley accident at Springfield, Mass. He stood the journey from Indianapolis remarkably well and when he was carried in a wheel chair from the railroad car to his carriage he was in excellent spirits and appeared to be free from any pain. With Mrs. Roosevelt the president was driven to the temporary White House on Jackson place, where he will remain until the wound is healed.

Lord Derby Wins a Big Purse.

Readville, Mass., Sept. 25.—Twenty-one thousand dollars in purses was offered for the events at the Readville track yesterday. Lord Derby captured the $10,000 purse in the 2:07 trot, while the other big purse, $7,000 for the New England futurity for foals of 1899, was won by The Rajah. Another feature of the program was the trial by B. F. Dutton's pacing team, Dariel, 2:05¼, and Connor, 2:03¼, against their own team record of 2:10. They made two trials and in each succeeded in lowering their former record a second and a quarter.

Coal Prices Soar.

New York, Sept. 24.—Wholesale prices for coal are quoted as follows by one of the largest dealers in the city: Egg, stove and nut sizes, anthracite, $13 a ton; pea coal, $7.50 a ton; buckwheat No. 1, $3.50; soft coal, $5.00@5.50 a ton. This dealer said that all anthracite coal offered in the New York market at present carries from 25 to 30 per cent. slate. A member of one of the largest wholesale companies said that in the next few days there will be an advance in the prices of the smaller sizes of anthracite, owing to the scarcity of soft coal.

"Taking" Matrimonial Fad.

Persons about to commit matrimony and victims invited to be present at affairs of the kind will be delighted to learn that a solution of the what-to-give problem has been invented in St. Paul, Minn. At a recent wedding in that city friends of the bridal pair contented themselves with handing out checks for sums ranging from one dollar up—mostly up. This scheme saves the bride the worry and peril of exchanging duplicate gifts, and relieves the givers of any amount of hard thinking.—Sault News-Record.

Not to Be Bluffed.

"I will have to have three more days out a week, and receive my company in the parlor," said the cook lady firmly.

"Bridget," replied the mistress of the house, "I warn you not to push me too far. You seem to forget that I belong to the Housewives' union No. 17!"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

One of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young or old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

"Won't you try the chicken salad, judge?" said the boarding house keeper. "I tried it yesterday, ma'am," replied the witty judge, "and the chicken proved an alibi."—Philadelphia Record.

Takes the burn out; heals the wound; cures the pain. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, the household remedy.

By active hustling some people are able to make both ends meet, but mighty few can make them lap over enough to be riveted.—Puck.

When a father is too tender his sons usually balance things.—Ram's Horn.

In trying to win a girl's hand a man often loses his head.—Chicago Daily News.

Preserving the health by too strict a regimen is a wearisome malady.—Rochefoucauld.

If the world does owe us a living it is quite evident that it is not worrying about its liabilities.—Puck.

One Consolation.—"Her face is her fortune." "Oh, well, it's no disgrace to be poor."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Though the ills we have may be better borne, there is a terrible fascination about those we know not of.—Puck.

When a man achieves a distinct success he does not have to shout to let people know about it.—Birmingham News.

"Monday," explained the young mother, in discoursing on her first baby's characteristics, "he was so sweet that I could have eaten him, and Tuesday he was so bad that I wished I had."—Indianapolis News.

Hicks—"Mrs. Whyte isn't a very observing woman, is she?" Wicks—"No, she has been married to Whyte for 13 years, and has only just discovered that he spells his name with a 'y.'"—Somerville Journal.

His Opinion.—"What do you know about this man's reputation for truth and veracity?" asked the lawyer of the witness on the stand. "Well," replied the witness, slowly, with the air of a man who hesitates about speaking ill of a neighbor, "if this party you refer to should ever tell me I was looking well, I would send for a hospital ambulance immediately."—Syracuse Herald.

Couldn't Stand for It.

She—Could you sit and listen to her singing?

He—Well, I wouldn't like to stand for it.—Yonkers Statesman.

MRS. J. E. O'DONNELL

Was Sick Eight Years with Female Trouble and Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never in my life given a testimonial before, but you have done so much for me that I feel called upon to give you this unsolicited acknowledgement of

MRS. JENNIE E. O'DONNELL,
President of Oakland Woman's Riding Club.

the wonderful curative value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** For eight years I had female trouble, falling of the womb and other complications. During that time I was more or less of an invalid and not much good for anything, until one day I found a book in my hall telling of the cures you could perform. I became interested; I bought a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and was helped; I continued its use and in seven months was cured, and since that time I have had perfect health. Thanks, dear Mrs. Pinkham again, for the health I now enjoy."—MRS. JENNIE O'DONNELL, 278 East 31st St., Chicago, Ill. — *$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Women suffering from any form of female ills can be cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. That's sure.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

It beats all how some dealers will impose on their customers by offering them, when Alabastine is called for, cheap kalsomines that will spoil their walls. Such action is certainly prompted by

the devil and such methods will not commend themselves to honest dealers. Alabastine, a durable cement base wall coating, not a kalsomine, costs no more to *apply* than cheap dope that spoils your walls and injures the health of your family. Alabastine is a dry powder, comes in packages, mixes with cold water, in white and fourteen beautiful tints, for use on plastered walls, wood ceiling, brick or canvas, superior to paint or paper. Full directions on every package. Ask druggist or paint dealer for sample card of tints or write to

ALABASTINE COMPANY
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed - Alx. Senna - Rochelle Salts - Anise Seed - Peppermint - Bi Carbonate Soda - Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar - Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"ALL SIGNS FAIL IN A DRY TIME. THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME.

THE FISH as a sign has a history. This is told in an interesting booklet which is yours for the asking.

A. J. TOWER CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
Makers of
WET WEATHER CLOTHING
TOWER'S FISH BRAND
OUR GOODS ARE ON SALE EVERYWHERE. 82

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL
EARACHE
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

Riveters, Fitters, Laborers and General Help Wanted

IN STRUCTURAL IRON SHOP.

GOOD WAGES and STEADY EMPLOYMENT

CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON CO.,
Washington Heights Station,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Allen's Ulcerine Salve

Cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, and all sores of long standing. Positively no failure. By mail, 25c and 50c. J. P. ALLEN, St. Paul, Minn.

FREE to MOTHERS of suffering babies. Send to Henry C. Blair, Walnut & 8th St., Philadelphia, for a Teething Necklace. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Fifty cents, mail, prepaid.

The Development of American Industries

By CHARLES R. FLINT,
American Merchant Prince.

The rapid development of American export trade in manufactured merchandise has been due to a number of causes. The first and fundamental element is the abundant supply of raw material within the limits of the United States. The second is the American system of low cost of transportation by rail and water, by means of which the different raw materials necessary to many lines of production are brought together at minimum cost. The third feature is industrial consolidation, which enables the American manufacturer to utilize all the economies and successfully compete with European manufacturers. Another feature which is quite an important one is labor-saving machinery, the product of American inventive genius.

Buyers will always find out in time a cheaper source of supply, but in the European and South American markets custom has a far greater significance than with Americans. In those countries they change somewhat slowly from an inferior to a superior article, if the inferior article has been used by their forefathers.

While the question of raw material and transportation—or what might be called "the brute elements of our manufactures"—and the question of skilled superintendence, are all-important, perhaps a more telling element is managing ability. American management is largely free from traditions. IT IS LIKE AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, INCLINED TO GO FRANKLY TO THE POINT AND TO ATTEMPT TO ACCOMPLISH THE OBJECT DESIRED BY SWIFTNESS, ENERGY AND BY HONORABLE TREATMENT OF ALL WITH WHOM THE TRANSACTIONS ARE MADE.

I do not think that in our time the United States will reach any great prominence as a supplier to the world of articles intended for individual taste, or to please individual whim; neither will the United States to any great extent adapt its merchandise to the prejudices or habits of the peoples of foreign countries. Its policy will rather continue to be as heretofore—THE FORCING UPON THE FOREIGN CONSUMER OF THE SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN METHODS AND PRODUCTIONS. This is a difficult task, but marvelous results have already been achieved.

As soon as the extension of our manufacturing and transportation facilities have been accomplished, so that we can produce a large surplus in all lines of manufacture above the demands of this country our export trade will move forward with greater vigor than ever.

The only serious danger to the extension of our export trade which seems possible is by the restriction of production through trade unions. Trade follows the price and the principal element of cost is labor. Rates of wages in the United States are very much higher than are paid by our competitors in the densely populated countries. To meet this handicap our captains of industry have created superior organizations, centralizing production and making possible the largest use of labor-saving devices. Machinery has thus replaced the low-priced labor of our competitors and the American workman has been thereby elevated to the position of an overseer of machinery. The result has been a large output, which has made it possible for us to undersell the cheap labor countries while paying high wages to our wage-earners. While we have been thus cheapening the cost of production through increased output, the trade unions of Europe have restricted the output, and thus we have been able to secure a larger foreign trade, which has relieved the markets of our surplus products AND HAS REDUCED THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED TO A LOWER PERCENTAGE THAN HAS EVER BEFORE EXISTED IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Westinghouse has been laying 1,800 bricks in England as against the trades union restriction of 300; Krupp, employing 1,600 men, turns our 1,000 tons per day; Homestead, employing 5,500 men, turns out 6,000 tons per day.

I believe in the good sense of the American wage-earners as a whole. While a part of the people may be fooled a part of the time, I am satisfied that people at large realize the suicidal policy of a restricted output whether from the standpoint of capital or labor, and that the laborers of the United States will be wise enough to realize that a continuance of the high wages, which has enabled them to deposit $2,500,000,000 in the savings banks, can only be maintained through low cost of production obtained by a large output through superior organization and by labor-saving devices, making up the difference between the high wages paid by us and the low wages paid by our competitors.

This is an age of invention, of industry, of labor-saving machinery. The times demand speed and comfort in railroad travel How can we get both in our large cities?

By elevated railroads? No; they are too noisy. When run by steam they are dirty. When run by electricity they are dangerous.

Except for short distances the surface road is out of question. THE TUNNEL ALONE REMAINS. It alone offers speed, comfort, cleanliness, safety.

FUTURE OF THE TUNNEL IN LARGE CITIES

By JOHN B. McDONALD,
Contractor for the New York Subway and the Proposed East River Tunnel.

London has a famous system of tunnels. Boston ranks the subway among her most important civic improvements. In New York we are undertaking a stupendous task. We are building a tunnel 21 miles long underneath the most thickly populated city in the world. We are cutting through the bowels of the city, and above the traffic goes on unhindered. This improvement will cost $35,000,000. It would have to be built if it cost twice as much. We are about to build a tunnel under the East river at a estimated cost of $5,000,000.

We employ 10,000 men. The work continues night and day. Despite the difficulties which we have had to struggle against, the work is already half done. Cars are now building and in 18 months they will be running. All this should have been done long ago, before the city was built up as it now is. Did it pay to put it off?

The tunnel is a PRODUCT OF THE HIGHER CIVILIZATION. As civilization advances the tunnel will keep pace with it, until it becomes the main method of transportation in large cities.

John B. Mc. Donald

ALGER ENDORSED.

Republicans in Michigan Favor His Candidacy for a Seat in the Senate—Convention Was Lively.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 26.—After a long and laborious session, in which more oratory and enthusiastic partisan strife were in evidence than have been seen in the councils of the republican party in this state for many years, the republican state convention yesterday endorsed the senatorial candidacy of Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-secretary of war, and nominated Judge William L. Carpenter, of Detroit, for justice of the supreme court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Charles S. Long. Gen. Alger's friends won a great victory over the supporters of Dexter M. Ferry, of Detroit, the test of strength having been on a motion to adopt the minority recommendation of the committee on resolutions, to the effect that no expression of sentiment of the convention on the senatorial candidacy of any one be taken.

The test vote, by a roll call of counties, rejected the minority report by a vote of 427 yeas and 588 nays. The majority report, which indorsed Gen. Alger, was then adopted without an opposing vote amid loud and continued cheering from the Alger supporters.

At the opening session of the convention Congressman Hamilton, of Niles, temporary chairman, made an address, devoting his time chiefly to the tariff and trusts, along lines similar to those of President Roosevelt's recent speeches.

The report of the resolutions committee eulogized the late Senator McMillan and Justice Long and commended the state and national administrations. This portion of the report was unanimously adopted.

Gen. Duffield, of Detroit, nominated Judge Carpenter for supreme court justice. Judge Shepard, of Bay City, was also presented as a candidate, but later his name was withdrawn.

RAY OF SUNSHINE.

But It Did Not Last Long for the Persecuted Roumanian Jews.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—The Tageblatt prints a letter from Bucharest, capital of Roumania, dated September 22, as follows:

"The Washington note came like a ray of sunshine from a storm cloud for the Jewish population, especially the laboring classes, who conceived the hope that a favorable turn must result from the interference of mighty America. How naive this unhappy people are, eagerly reaching for any straw promising them rescue. But their jubilation has been of short duration.

"The only effect the American note has had so far is an order that no more emigration passports be issued without the usual tax of $4. It is even reported that no emigration passports will be granted. The spirit of the government is: 'We are masters here.' Nevertheless, it is disposed to be polite toward the United States. It intends to show this by preventing emigration to the United States.

"There is much talk here about 'Yankee arrogance,' but those laughed in their sleeves so long as the American note was without European support. But the news that England had followed with a similar step caused vexation. If the continental powers act jointly, it is possible that the Roumanian Jewish question may become acute. But the government has had much experience in meeting protests in behalf of Jews."

Germany has decided not to associate herself in a formal manner with the American and British protests against Roumania's treatment of the Jews. The German government adopts this attitude, it is understood, independently of other continental powers. No agreement has been reached in the matter among the cabinets of the continent.

WOULD NOT GIVE ORDER.

Miners in Alabama Strike as a Result of One Man's Refusal to Contribute to Anthracite Strikers.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 26.—Three hundred miners employed at Pratt mine No. 3 are on a temporary strike. The men went out because one man refused to pay an assessment of $1 a week for the benefit of the idle United Mine Workers in Pennsylvania. The local officers of the United Mine Workers requested the Tennessee Co.'s officials to deduct from every miner's wages $1 a week and turn it over to the organization for the Pennsylvania miners.

The company agreed to deduct from the wages of all miners who would give an order to that effect. In No. 3 mine at Pratt one man refused to give an order, and the company officials, therefore, did not deduct from his wages, holding that they had no right under the law to deduct from a man's earnings without his consent.

A Quo Warranto Proceeding.

Columbus, O., Sept. 26.—Quo warranto proceedings were brought in the circuit court yesterday by Attorney General Sheets to prevent the American Farm Co. from doing business in Ohio. The company sets up as its object the purchase and control of grain elevators, cars and all means of transportation for farm products. The petition in quo warranto attacks the corporation on the ground that its intention is to monopolize the agricultural interests of the state and that it is in contravention of the anti-trust law. The petition also describes the company as a "corporate myth" and insolvent.

Roosevelt Will Give His Aid.

Washington, Sept. 26.—In conference with B. H. Warner, chairman of the local committee to prepare for the entertainment of the Grand Army during the forthcoming encampment, the president yesterday expressed a desire to do all in his power to render the encampment a success. It has been decided to locate signs along the lines of railroad approach to the city, bidding the visitors welcome. The president accepted the invitation to review the parade, and arrangements have been made for the erection of a reviewing stand for his use, in front of the White House.

ANTI-CANTEEN LAW.

It Is Attacked by Gen. Funston—He Claims It Debauches Soldiers, Destroys Dicipline and Leads to Many Desertions.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston in his annual report for the Department of the Colorado, points out that the percentage of trials by court-martial of enlisted men has nearly doubled during the past year. He says:

"It is, therefore, plain that there has been a deplorable increase of offenses in general, and of desertions in particular. In my opinion there are two principles causes for this state of affairs: First, resentment of unaccustomed limitations and restrictions felt by men returning from field service to the monotony and routine work of garrison life; second, the abolition of the canteen feature of the post exchange. Since this action was taken, saloons of the lowest type have been established just outside the boundaries of the various reservations; their proprietors, in almost every case, unprincipled scoundrels, who leave nothing undone to debauch the soldiers and obtain their money.

"Being in all cases outside the limits of any city, the proprietors of these resorts are subject to no municipal police regulations and sell regardless of hours and whether the buyer is already intoxicated or not. Gambling is universal in these 'dives' and they are frequented by dissolute women. The soldier whose desire for a drink ordinarily would be satisfied by a few glasses of beer in the canteen post exchange, goes to one of these resorts and does well if he escapes before he drinks or gambles away all his money, has overstayed his leave or engaged in an altercation. As a rule the local authorities regard the existence of these places with indifference or approval, as it causes the soldier to spend his money in the community. The efficiency of the army or the ruin of a good soldier is nothing to them.

"There can be no reasonable doubt that most of the trials by general courts-martial and summary courts, at least so far as this department is concerned, are directly traceable to this cause. Since I have had command here, there has taken place the ruin and degradation of several non-commissioned officers of long service and fine record. In short, the recent legislation by congress on this question, so far as this department is concerned, has had no effect except to lower the discipline of the army, ruin scores of good soldiers and fill the pockets of a lot of saloonkeepers, gamblers and prostitutes."

A MEMORIAL.

It Is Presented to Mrs. McKinley by Insurance Commissioners.

Canton, Sept. 27.—Hon. A. L. Voris, insurance commissioner of Ohio; Hon. J. V. Barry, insurance commissioner of Michigan, and Hon. D. H. Appleton, insurance commissioner of New York, came to Canton Friday afternoon, being the guests of Senator Hanna in his private car from Cleveland to this city. They came here as a committee appointed by the National Association of State Insurance Commissioners at its recent meeting in Columbus, to present to Mrs. McKinley a memorial adopted by the association last year on the death of the president. The commissioners, accompanied by Julius Whiting, went to the McKinley home and presented the memorial to Mrs. McKinley. It is handsomely engrossed and the plush covering is lettered in silver with the monogram of William McKinley. The presentation was made in the presence of the other distinguished visitors at the McKinley home.

When Secretary Root, Senator Hanna and party and Gen. and Mrs. Hastings visited the tomb of the late President McKinley in the afternoon they found on the casket beautiful wreaths sent by President Roosevelt and Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart. Senator Hanna and party spent most of the time here with Mrs. McKinley at her home, only leaving long enough before train time to visit the cemetery.

BOODLE INVESTIGATION.

Checks Aggregating $47,500 Have Been Traced to a St. Louis Broker.

St. Louis, Sept. 27.—Developments in the "boodle" investigation were sensational yesterday, subpoenas having been issued at the instance of Circuit Attorney Folk, commanding Broker James Campbell and William Reed, his cashier, to appear in court with two checks aggregating $47,500, dated November 28, 1899, and payable to Ed Butler, a prominent local politician, and explain the purpose for which the checks were drawn. It was found, on investigation by the grand jury, that both checks had been cashed and returned to Broker Campbell.

The date of these checks was the same as the day on which the ten-year lighting bill passed the house of delegates, for which 19 members are said to have received $2,500 each for their votes. Up to a late hour deputy sheriffs were unable to serve subpoenas. At Broker Campbell's office it was stated that Reed had not been there since Thursday and that his employer was in the east.

Another session of the grand jury was held, several witnesses being examined. An additional effort to secure the release on writs of habeas corpus of the four former members of the house of delegates who are now in jail awaiting trial on charges of bribery and perjury, failed.

Pardoned by the President.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The president has granted a full pardon to William Dinkella, convicted in 1880 before a United States consular court in Japan, of the murder of Charles H. Abbott, first mate of the American ship Centennial, the prisoner being the second mate of the ship. Dinkella has been in prison for more than 22 years, two years in Japan and more than 20 years in the Albany, N. Y., prison. He always has insisted that the crime was committed in the heat of passion and when he believed his own life was in jeopardy.

COMPLETE FUEL FAMINE.

New Yorkers are Confronted with a Very Serious State of Affairs.

New York, Sept. 27.—The coal shortage reached an acute stage yesterday. The price of soft coal jumped to $8 a ton, $2.50 more than the price Wednesday, and three times as much as before the strike was inaugurated. The quoted price of hard coal was $15, but it was merely nominal, as there was absolutely none to be had at any price. The price of wood followed coal. Kindling wood selling a few days ago at $10 a cord, on Friday brought $12. Practically a complete fuel famine exists.

Consumers throughout the city had delayed laying in a supply of coal, believing that the strike would be settled and prices fall. Dealers assert that the supply of anthracite in the city is not 10 per cent. of the demand, that the present supply of soft coal is hardly 25 per cent. of the demand. The park department is seriously embarrassed. Ten days ago contracts were advertised for and yesterday only one bid was found and that was for 200 tons of pea coal at $8.75 per ton, which was quickly accepted.

A conference of representatives of the principal charitable organizations of the city will be held within a few days to consider the situation resulting from the coal strike. Many of the organizations made contracts for coal, but as these contain a strike clause, no supplies will be forthcoming. In former seasons the Society for Relieving the Condition of the Poor, the United Hebrew Charities, and the St. Vincent de Paul society have distributed about 2,000 tons of coal each, a total of 6,000 tons. The charitable workers estimate that they may have to provide ten or twenty times the amount of coal they have given away in former winters.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

Has Caused No Hardships to Legitimate Business—Review of Trade.

New York, Sept. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Notwithstanding the disarranged money market, almost a fuel famine and some damage to crops, industrial and commercial activity continues unabated and the magnitude of plans for the future indicates that confidence has not been shaken. Scarcity of funds has thus far caused no hardship except to speculators and the stringency will remedy itself by contracting loans on stock exchange collateral, together with such aid as may be offered by the treasury.

Injury to crops by frost has no more than offset the increased acreage, while high prices fully compensate producers. Railway earnings for September thus far exceed last year's by 6 per cent. and those of 1900 by 16.5 per cent. Pressure in the iron and steel industry has been somewhat alleviated by larger receipts of coke and liberal imports of pig iron, yet the outlook is by no means devoid of unfavorable features.

No fuel famine exists, although the furnaces are consuming receipts of coke as they arrive and it is impossible to provide for more than immediate needs. Some idle plants have resumed and now operate from day to day with the constant menace of an interrupted movement of fuel, which would suspend operations. At the west this factor is most serious, coke commanding $10 a ton or more, while in exceptional cases $13 has been paid.

Failures for the week numbered 207 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 34 a year ago.

AN AWFUL CYCLONE.

Hundreds of Sicilians Killed and a City Almost Completely Destroyed.

Syracuse, Sicily, Sept. 27.—For 24 hours before the cyclone burst over this island Thursday a violent storm raged on the eastern coast of Sicily. The path of the cyclone was 14 miles long and everything in the line of the storm was destroyed. The sea swept inland for several kilometres, doing enormous damage, while there were violent submarine agitations between Sicily and the main land. Along the railroad from Catania to Palermo, the force of the cyclone was such that rails were torn up and hurled to a great distance.

It is reported from Modica (32 miles west southwest from Syracuse) that 100 bodies have already been found, but that the number of dead bodies swept away by the torrent is unknown.

The newspaper Fractissa expresses the belief that some 400 people have been killed.

The torrent destroyed everything on the ground floors in houses in the lower portion of Modica. Damage amounting to many million lire has been done. (A lire is worth about 20 cents.) The survivors of the catastrophe have taken refuge in the hills. A relief committee and search parties have been organized at Modica. The disaster is supposed to have been due to a marine waterspout.

To Bar Out Chinese.

Montreal, Sept. 27.—Frank P. Sargent, immigration commissioner of the United States, has made arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to restrict the influx of Chinese into the United States by sending the Chinese only to designated points here, to be selected. Those who attempt an unlawful entrance or present unsatisfactory evidence of right to enter will be deported to China.

Americans in Trouble at Paris.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The police of Paris have been watching for some time past the doings of several American jockeys and their friends who met nightly in a certain place where card play for high stakes was indulged in and where victims are said to have been plucked. The police made six arrests and their prisoners included a celebrated American jockey, a race horse owner and a bookmaker. Four of the prisoners were released, but the examining magistrate told them to hold themselves at his disposition.

IN FIVE COUNTIES.

State Troops Are Camped in Pennsylvania.

Rioting and General Lawlessness Continues in the Entire Hard Coal Territory, from Forest City to Williamson—One Miner Clubbed to Death.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—Of the ten anthracite coal producing counties of Pennsylvania state troops are camped in five. Despite the presence of the troops in these districts, rioting and general lawlessness continues in the entire hard coal territory from Forest City, Susquehanna county, on the north, to Williamstown, Dauphin county, on the south, a distance of more than 100 miles.

The section of the strike region in the vicinity of Forest City, which has been comparatively quiet ever since the strike began, was greatly wrought up yesterday by crowds of strikers interfering with and beating men who had returned to work, and as a result Sheriff Maxey, of Susquehanna county, last night asked Gov. Stone for troops to assist him and other civil authorities to preserve the peace.

At present there are four full regiments, two companies of another and two troops of cavalry in the field. The Thirteenth regiment is camped at Olyphant, six miles north of Scranton; the Ninth is quartered at its armory in Wilkesbarre; the Eighth regiment and the Second Philadelphia City troop are under canvas on the top of a hill overlooking Shenandoah; one battalion of the Twelfth regiment and the Governor's troop are in the Panther Creek valley, and one battalion of the Twelfth is preserving order in the city of Lebanon, where the iron and steel workers are on strike.

Susquehanna, Pa., Sept. 25.—An urgent request for troops was made last night to Gov. Stone by Sheriff Maxey, of Susquehanna county. No. 2 colliery of the Hillside Coal & Iron Co., at Forest City, resumed operations yesterday.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 26.—Gov. Stone was asked yesterday if he would declare martial law in the coal regions. He said:

"Without discussing the power of the governor to declare martial law, it will be wholly unnecessary to resort to that remedy. The fifty-first section of the act of assembly approved April 28, 1899, provides that in case of tumult, riot or mob the commander-in-chief shall call upon the national guard and he may at his discretion order any number of men of the enrolled militia to be drafted and may detail or commission officers to organize the forces.

"The national guard have been sent into the coal regions to suppress tumults, riots and mobs where the civil authorities are unable to suppress them. They will not interfere with the civil authorities, but are there to aid them in preserving order. There is now a surplus in the treasury and the state is prepared to maintain a large army in the field for an indefinite time. I have no hesitation in expressing my disapproval of tumults, riots and mobs and all acts of violence and my determination to suppress them and preserve order, regardless of consequences and regardless of cost."

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 26.—James Winston, aged 48 years, was killed and is son-in-law, S. J. Lewis, was severely injured by a gang of Hungarian strikers who waylaid them on their way to work yesterday at Grassy Island colliery.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 27.—In a statement published Friday District President Nichols accuses Michael Grimes, an ex-foreman, of being "at the head of a movement inaugurated by the coal companies to bribe a number of mine workers' locals for $2,500 apiece to vote to return to work." Mr. Nichols declares at the close of his statement that his "informants stand ready to prove their assertions in court."

Mr. Grimes denies the statement and the coal companies also say it is not true.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 27.—Sheriff Knorr, of Columbia county, yesterday asked Gov. Stone to send troops to Centralia. The governor referred the matter to Gen. Gobin and the latter advised the sheriff to make a further effort to preserve peace with the resources at hand.

Strikers held up three trolley cars filled with non-union men and stoned the workmen. Guards from neighboring collieries were called and drove the rioters back.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 27.—The common council yesterday adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee consisting of the president of the council and six other members be appointed to consider the advisability of extending an invitation to the people of all the cities and towns depending upon the Pennsylvania fields for their coal supplies, to appoint representatives to meet in a great convention in this city at the earliest possible date to consider ways and means to force a resumption of the coal production, either by pressure of public opinion or by government intervention, which should be demanded if other measures fail."

A committee was appointed by President Smith and they will meet next Monday night to consider the proposed convention.

Thinks His Son Is Innocent.

Paris, Sept. 27.—A representative of the press has interviewed John W. Young, father of William Hooper Young, who is charged with the murder in New York of Anna Pulitzer. Mr. Young said: "I am convinced that my son is innocent and I shall do the utmost in my power to help them, while if I thought him guilty of such a crime, I would not move my hand to save him from justice. My son is not a member of the Mormon church, nor has he been connected with it for many years. We have been estranged for 15 years."

Cameron County Press

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid is advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less, $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

☞No advertisements will be accepted at less than the price for fifteen words.

☞Religious notices free.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
S. W. PENNYPACKER, Philadelphia.
For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM M. BROWN, Lawrence.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
ISAAC B. BROWN, Erie.
For Congress,
S. R. DRESSER, McKean.
For Representative in the General Assembly,
HENRY H. MULLIN.
For Sheriff,
HARRY HEMPHILL.
For County Commissioners,
M. BLODGET,
JOHN W. LEWIS.
For County Auditors,
CHARLES L. BUTLER,
GORDON H. HOWLET.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Five years of Dingley tariff and the earth continues to revolve on its axle-tree; business booms, and the free soup wagon remains quietly housed in the Democratic lumber house.

⁂

The United States Treasury now contains more gold than that of any other country in the world. In addition the resources of this country were never so great as at this time. Activity prevails in all the leading industries, and the outlook is very favorable for the indeffnite continuance of prosperity. So much for a Republican administration?

⁂

Congressman Grosvernor has returned from a western trip, where he found the people everywhere busy, prosperous and contented. He thinks the next Congress will pass a Cuban reciprocity bill, but during his travels encountered no demand for revision of the tariff. The people of the west, like those of the east, believe in letting well enough alone. Congressman Grosvenor does not fear Tom Johnson's circus campaign. Ohio, he says, will remain true to the principles and candidates of the Republican party.

The labor argument is a strong argument for the protective tariff. According to reliable estimates, about 80 per cent. of the cost of finished products represents labor. As Congressman Hamilton of Michigan, said in the House:

"If a thing is made at home, home labor is employed; if abroad foreign labor is employed. Wages are lower abroad than at home. If a thing can be made cheaper because labor is cheaper, then it can be sold cheaper. If foreign products undersell our own products on our own soil, then our home factories must go out of business and our laboring men must go out of employment."

Now there is the science of protection put in a nut shell. It is plainly put and not hard to understand. And yet the Democratic leaders ask the voters of this country to abandon protection and take up free trade. They claim that free trade would kill the trusts. Free trade would kill every American industry and as soon as the last one had given its last expiring kick, the foreign trusts would swarm into this country and take possession, charging what they chose, because there would be no competition.

No, the way to handle the trust question is not through free trade but in the sensible, honest way the Republican party will handle the question, as the Republican party has handled every big question which has confronted the people.

GOV. PATTISON AND THE SOLDIER

Why Grand Army Men Are Opposing His Election.

HIS VETO OF THE BURIAL BILL

He Was Willing That Honorably Discharged Soldiers and Sailors Should Be Buried In the Potter's Field. Only Nineteen Democrats Endorsed His Course.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 30. — Hon. Robert E. Pattison, Democratic candidate for governor, lives in a glass house and should therefore avoid throwing stones. He is an official with a political and a partisan past. It is for this reason that almost to a man the members of the Grand Army of Pennsylvania are opposing his candidacy. They can never forget some of his actions when he was governor.

In 1885 the legislature passed a bill whose object it was to prevent honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from being buried in a pauper's grave. Governor Pattison vetoed it. He wrote a veto message that will live in the memory of the old soldiers as long as they live. To the credit of house and senate they passed this bill over the governor's veto. Only 19 Democrats dared to stand by their governor. The bill, House Bill No. 10, was entitled:

TO BURY THE SOLDIER HEROES.

"An act authorizing and requiring the county commissioners of each county in the state to appoint a sufficient number of suitable persons in each township or ward of their county, at the expense of the county, to look after, bury and provide a headstone for the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the army or navy of the United States during the late rebellion or any preceding war, and shall hereafter die in their county leaving insufficient means to defray the necessary burial expenses."

Governor Pattison, then in the executive chair, wrote this veto message:

"Harrisburg, May 8, 1885.

"To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

"Gentlemen—I herewith return, without my signature, House Bill No. 10, entitled 'An act authorizing and requiring the county commissioners of each county in the state to appoint a sufficient number of suitable persons in each township and ward of their county, at the expense of the county, to look after, bury and provide a headstone for the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the army or navy of the United States during the late rebellion or any preceding war, and shall hereafter die in their county leaving insufficient means to defray the necessary burial expenses.'

"The bill requires the commissioners of every county in the state to appoint in every ward and township in their respective counties such number of persons as they shall deem 'sufficient,' who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the commissioners, and be charged with the following duties: To 'look after and cause to be buried in a decent and respectable manner, in any cemetery or burial ground within the state, other than those used exclusively for the burial of the pauper dead,' the bodies of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines who served in the army or navy of the United States in the late rebellion or any preceding war, and who may die leaving insufficient means to pay for their burial. For the cost of every such burial, to the amount of $35, the county commissioners are required to draw warrants upon the treasury of the county.' After such burial, the commissioners are required to erect over every such grave a headstone of such design and material as they think proper, inscribed with the name of the person and the organization in which he served; and for the payment the expense of every such headstone the commissioners are authorized to draw a warrant to the amount of $15, which 'shall be paid out of the funds of the county in which said soldier, sailor or marine died.'

"This bill is a remarkable exhibition of the unwarranted and preposterous extent to which a most laudable and patriotic sentiment may be carried. That principle which induces governments to pension and provide for injured and destitute soldiers, is founded in wise policy as well as dictated by the spirit of a liberal humanity. The United States and our own commonwealth have carried this principle into their laws with no niggardly hand.

DONE ENOUGH FOR THE SOLDIERS

"Thoughtful patriots have not hesitated to say that all has been done in this direction that the most generous and grateful of governments ought to do consistently with common prudence and wise public policy, and that the limit has been reached beyond which liberality will become extravagance and benevolence breed abuse. The bill herewith returned is a striking proof of the justice of such warnings, and an illustration of the thoughtlessness and crudity that may characterize legislation enacted under the pressure of misguided charity. By this bill, any man who fought in the United States army in any war, and who dies in any county of the state without leaving sufficient means for his burial, immediately becomes a charge upon the county for his burial to the amount of fifty dollars. He may never have had a residence in the county; he may even never have been a citizen of the state; he may not have been wounded, or become diseased or disabled in the public service; he may die as the result of his vices or his crimes, by accident or by his own hand; he may have enjoyed and wasted the bounty of the Federal government or the state for years; he may die in the perpetration of a felony, or be a criminal fleeing the justice of another jurisdiction; but no matter who he is or what he has been, if he served in the army or navy of the United States in any war and dies destitute in any county, that county must bury him at an expense of thirty-five dollars, and erect a headstone over his grave at a cost of fifteen dollars.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

"A destitute soldier of the Mexican war, who enlisted from the state of New Jersey, and who all his life has been a resident of that state, may go into Philadelphia and die there; or one from the state of New York may wander into and die in any county on our northern border, and in each case the county in which the soldier dies becomes liable for an expenditure of fifty dollars for his burial. And so of destitute soldiers coming into our commonwealth from any other state, no matter how they come or what caused their destitution, so that they get into our state and die here, this bill operates to charge the counties which may be so unfortunate as to be the places of their death with the cost of their burial. Could any bill be more void of intelligent principle or based upon so little reason? No guard of any kind is provided to protect the counties from imposition, and no account whatever is taken of any of the many circumstances that in the most liberal pension laws that were ever enacted are always made an indispensable condition for the enjoyment of their bounty.

OUTSIDE SOLDIERS AS OUTCASTS.

"It is impossible to conceive of any reason why a soldier who was never credited to Pennsylvania; who never reflected any honor upon her arms; who never contributed by industry, citizenship or otherwise to her prosperity, should by the mere accident of death within her borders be entitled, no matter what his character of life may have been, to the burial this bill provides at the expense of one of the counties. The lowly citizen of our state, who, though not a soldier, has spent all his life within our commonwealth, supporting her institutions and dignifying her reputation by virtue, sobriety and industry, and who through misfortune dies a pauper, can claim no such privilege as this bill gives indiscriminately to strangers of whatever character. He must receive a pauper's burial. It is quite possible to conceive, if this bill should become a law, that neighboring states might rapidly be relieved of much of their unproductive soldier population to the marked increase of that class in our own state.

"The machinery provided by the bill for carrying out its provisions also calls for notice. It authorizes and makes it the duty of the county commissioners to appoint an indefinite number of persons in every ward and township of the state, who are to be the officers having in charge the burials in their respective wards and townships. This means the creation of many hundreds—possibly thousands—of officials; and while the bill provides that they shall serve without compensation, yet experience shows that official duties invariably entail official expense, and it is not probable that these functionaries would be an exception to the rule. Apart from this, however, it is always an objection when legislation creates an undue number of officers, which this bill undoubtedly does.

"It may well be questioned, also, whether the provisions of this measure fall within the scope of the legislative power. It will be observed that it does not appropriate the money of the state, but attempts to direct the bounty of the counties. It commands that certain political sub-divisions of the state shall perform certain charitable acts—not generally, as in establishing a poor-house or the like, which is an exercise of the general police power of the state, but specially, in a special manner, with reference to a special class and at a special definite cost. Without now deciding the question, the executive would suggest that the bill requires considerable stretch of legislative power to justify its principle.

"ROBT. E. PATTISON."

As stated above, out of the 250 members of the house and senate, only 19 of them dared to follow their Democratic governor in upholding his attack on the Civil War veterans.

Hon. Robert E. Pattison is today asking the suffrages of Union soldiers. Can they forget this action and the above veto message?

Judge Pennypacker's Character.

At the State League of Republican Clubs, which met at Erie, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"To the electors of Pennsylvania: We recommend the pure, upright and unswerving judicial career of our candidate for governor, which has been as straightforward and unsullied as his private and domestic life, which commands our reverent respect and defies adverse criticism. His record gives assurance that in him the people of our state will have an honest, fearless, independant and upright executive, and we hereby pledge to him our earnest and loyal support."

Goes Like Hot Cakes.

"The fastest selling article I have in my store," writes druggist C. T. Smith, of Davis, Ky., "is Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, because it always cures. In my six years of sales it has never failed. I have known it to save sufferes from throat and Lung diseases, who could get no help from doctors or any other remedy." Mothers rely on it, best physicians prescribe it, L. Taggart guarantees satisfaction or refund price. Trial bottles free. Reg. sizes, 50c and $1.

The wheat crop of India this year will again be light—probably ten per cent. below the average of the last ten years, and little of the grain will be exported.

His Life in Peril.

"I just seemed to have gone all to pieces," writes Alfred Bee, of Welfare, Tex., "biliousness and a lame back had made life a burden. I couldn't eat or sleep and felt almost too worn out to work when I began to use Electric Bitters, but they worked wonders. Now I sleep like a top, can eat anything, have gained in strength and enjoy hard work." They give vigorous health and new life to weak, sickly, run-down people. Try them. Only 50c at L. Taggart's drug store.

Paris, according to the latest census returns, has a population of 2,650,000 persons, of whom over 1,200,000 are either foreigners or provincials.

America's Famous Beauties.

Look with horror on Skin Eruptions, Blotches, Sores, Pimples. They don't have them, nor will any one, who uses Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It glorifies the face. Eczema or Salt Rheum vanish before it. It cures sore lips, chapped hands, chilblains. Infallible for Piles. 25c at L. Taggart's drug store.

Six hundred French market gardeners have gone on a strike at Nantes, and no fresh vegetables of any sort can be obtained in the town.

Out of Death's Jaws.

"When death seemed very near from a severe stomach and liver trouble, that I had suffered with for years," writes P. Muse, Durham N. C., "Dr. King's New Life Pills saved my life and gave perfect health." Best pills on earth and only 25c at L. Taggart's drug store.

One of the first of his bachelor habits which a bridegroom overcomes during the honeymoon is the fancy that he is utterly unworthy of such an angelic creature.

For a pleasant physic take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Easy to take. Pleasant in effect. For sale by L. Taggart.

Always Full of News.

The Philadelphia Press has one of the strongest news services in the world. Special correspondents in all the capitals of Europe and the important cities of this country; exclusive correspondents in all the cities and towns within its circulation; exclusive privilage of using all news received by the New York World, the New York Tribune, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Boston Journal and the Cincinati Commercial-Tribune; and the service of the Associated Press keep Philadelphia's Great Home Newspaper full of the latest reliable news every day. The Press at one cent daily is within the reach of all, and you can hardly afford to do without it.

An Indiana man, who recently blew out his brains with a double-barreled shot gun to cure an aggressive toothache, was probably a believer in the Democratic policy that the only way to cure the so-called trust evils would be to sweep away protection and wreck all American industries.

‡ ‡

Maine Republicans have carried the State by the largest majorities ever given in an off year, electing the State ticket by nearly forty thousand votes over their Democratic opponents. All the four Congressmen of the State are Republicans, as usual.

‡ ‡

The average American voter is possessed of sound judgment, and it is not at all likely that he will hesitate when it comes to choosing between a full dinner pail and an empty stomach.

DR. FENNER'S KIDNEY and Backache CURE

All diseases of Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs. Also Rheumatism, Backache, Heart Disease, Gravel, Dropsy, Female Troubles.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a life time curing just such cases as yours. All consultations Free.

"Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure is the cause of my being alive to-day. I had suffered greatly of kidney disease for years and reduced in weight to 120 pounds. I now weigh 165 pounds.
W. H. McGUGIN, Olive Furnace, O."

Druggists, 50c., $1. Ask for Cook Book—Free.

ST. VITUS' DANCE Sure Cure. Circular. Dr Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.

Fall and Winter Goods

Our Fall and Winter goods are now ready for your inspection. Never before have we been so careful in selecting our stock, and can now give you values that will please, as well as the lowness in price consistent with the quality of our goods.

Clothing and Overcoats.

In this line we have an extraordinary handsome stock and if you will come and inspect it you will agree with our assertion.

SHOES.

A complete line of fall and winter Shoes just received. Our assortment has been selected with great care as to meet the wants of the people. As to style, quality and price, we think we are the leaders.

Underwear.

We have just opened some reliable underwear for gentlemen, and are ready to supply you with servicable goods. The season is soon at hand for this line of wear.

Hats and Caps.

If you buy your Hats and Caps here it is the correct style wherever you go. Our line is complete and we are showing everything that is new.

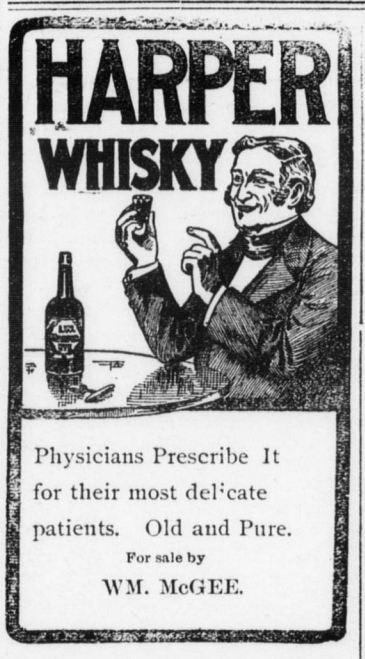
Fine Furs.

Furs cut quite a figure with the fairer sex and our stock is most handsome this season. We are prepared to give you the best values and up to date goods. We extend a cordial invitation to the ladies of this county to come and examine our line. Come early, before the large stock is broken.

☞We handle Union made goods.

Jasper Harris,

The People's Popular Clothier.



Physicians Prescribe It for their most delicate patients. Old and Pure.

For sale by
WM. McGEE.

YOUR FAITH will be as strong as ours if you try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

☞ BOOK MAILED FREE.

A. A. CURES | FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES | SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES | SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES | WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES | COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES | COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES | KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES | SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES | BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

Prepare for Business

AT A

GOOD SCHOOL.

The Elliott Commercial School

of WEST VIRGINIA, have such a reputation.

Four Schools:
Wheeling, Charleston, Fairmont, Clarksburg.

Only the best teachers employed.
Write for School literature

STERLING RUN, PA.

We have returned from the city, and as usual we bought too many goods. The goods are on our shelves for your inspection and we invite the public to come and inspect them and get prices. We will sell these nice up-to-date goods for the next THIRTY DAYS at a very small margin to reduce our stock. NOW IS THE TIME FOR GOOD BARGAINS.

We sell BRUSSELS CARPET from sample, we measure your room, cut carpet to fit and sew it if you wish. We carry INGRAIN carpets and FLOOR MATTING in Stock. Our prices on matting are 16c, 20c, 25c, 28c, and 30 cents per yard.

We are agents for

DEMOREST SEWING MACHINES,
DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY,
AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL FERTILIZER CO.

J. E. SMITH,

Sterling Run, Pa.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to

C. A. SNOW & Co.

OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES CONSTIPATION.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Aug. 11, 1902.

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye "	60
Buckwheat, "	
Patent Meal, "	50
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 50
Chop Feed, "	1 50
Middlings, Fancy "	1 50
Bran,	1 15
Corn, per bushel,	84
White Oats, per bushel,	48
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

R. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Harry Derby, of Olean, spent Sunday with his relatives here.

Miss Edna Warner entertained the Bachelor Girl's Club, Monday evening.

Miss Nina Bryan spent Sunday at Driftwood, the guest of Miss Ruth Richardson.

Mrs. Jas. K. Jordan, of West ward, was a PRESS visitor on Monday, renewing their PRESS subscription for another year.

Mrs. Fred Ritchie of St. Marys was called here last week on account of the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. McFadden.

Albert Murray has returned from a pleasant visit to his old home at Auburn, N. Y., his first visit in twenty-five years.

Miss Dora Conrad returned to her home at Erie Tuesday morning, after seven delightful weeks with friends in Emporium.

Miss Blanche Guinn, of Philadelphia, has returned to Emporium, resuming her former position in Mrs. Cavey's millinery store.

Miss Maud English and Miss Mazie Thomas, of Driftwood, were PRESS callers last Saturday, while doing some shopping in town.

Miss Cora Webster, of Olean, N. Y., a very pleasant young lady, was guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor, West Allegany Avenue, over Sunday.

Mrs. C. L. Jeffords, of Jamestown, N. Y. and Mrs. L. Pennock, of New York City, have been guests of H. H. Cloyes and wife the past few days—the former being Mrs. C's mother and the latter a sister. Mrs. Jeffords will remain here for some time.

Mrs. A. J. Rogers, of West Creek, was a PRESS visitor on Monday, for the purpose of renewing her subscription. Mrs. Rogers, who has for many years been an invalid, is, remarkably improved this season. She just returned from an enjoyable visit to her Potter county friends.

Frank McCabe of Emporium has accepted a position in the pharmacy of H. C. Wells. Mr. McCabe comes well recommended and his genius is evidenced by the original displays in the windows of that popular pharmacy.—Smithport Miner. You bet, neighbor, Frank is a genius and wide-awake always.

A. C. Blum left last evening on a business trip.

Miss Encie Howard, returned to school at Albany, N. Y., last Monday.

Mrs. Ben Lord and little niece, are visiting relatives at Sterling Run, this week.

James E. Wade, of Sterling Run, was transacting business in Emporium on Monday.

Mrs. J. W. Clarke and children have returded from visiting re ives at Reading.

Mrs. Jacob Huffman has returned from an extended visit with relatives in New York.

Mrs. Earl, of Philadelphia, is visiting friends in Emporium, guest of Hon. G. W. Warner and family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cramer and daughter, Miss Lena, visited in Buffalo several days last week.

Ed. White and family now occupy Mrs. E. M. Hurteau's residence and are pleasantly located.

Dr. A. W. Baker and wife, left on Flyer yesterday for a few days' visit at Williamsport and Hughesville.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Terwilliger left yesterday to visit friends at Williamsport, Athens, Pa., and Elmira, N. Y.

Mrs. A. Brady, and little daughter, Marion, of Lebanon, Pa., are visiting their husband and father at this place.

Miss Margaret Metzger, a bright little lady, presented ye editor a delicious peach, grown on a tree at their home in this place.

Mrs. Jessee McFadden has been very dangerously ill for several days but at this writing is improving under Dr. Bardwell's treatment.

Mrs. Mahlon Zurbriek and son, of Buffalo, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, of this place, has returned home.

Dan'l Webster, of East Ward, visited his many up-town friends on Tuesday, stopping at PRESS office on his return trip. Mr. Webster's friends are many and pleasant.

Mrs. J. H. Havens, of Olean, N. Y., was guest of the Misses Ludlum last week. Mr. Havens came over last Saturday returning home with his wife on Sunday.

Elmer Graybill was over from Emporium on business Monday.....D. C. Hayes of Emporium registered at the Hotel Connolly on Tuesday evening.—Port Allegany Reporter.

Frank Cole, of West Superior, Wis., is guest of Hon. L. Taggart and wife. Mr Cole will be pleasantly remembered as a former resident of Emporium many years ago.

The many friends of our old citizen, Jas. Davin, of West Fourth St., will be pained to learn that he is in very poor health and confined to his bed. Dr. A. W. Baker is attending him and hopes to get him on his pins again.

John W. Housler, formerly a resident of Shippen but now employed by G. W. Huntley & Son, at Medix Run, was a visitor of G. W. Barker and family yesterday and to-day. Mr. Housler was a PRESS visitor this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Barnes, of East ward, were PRESS callers on Tuesday, ordering the PRESS to their home for one year. Mr. Barnes has for years held a responsible position with the Climax Powder Company at this place and is greatly respected by our citizens.

Mr. Fred Julian, who has been spending the summer months in Europe, returned to Emporium last Sunday, having greatly enjoyed his vacation. He is looking well and evidently is greatly benefitted by his trip. His many friends were pleased to meet him.

R. R. McQuay, one of C. B. Howard & Company's most faithful store men, is enjoying a visit to Lewisburg and other points. He is delegate to the session of Presbytery at Lewisburg, accompanied by Rev. Robert McCaslin. "Mac" is a good citizen, faithful in the discharge of his every duty and his little vacation will do him good.

Geo. Easterbrooks, who some time ago, was so severely injured on the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., has again been confined to his bed, supposed to result from his injuries. He has suffered greatly but at this writing his attending physician Dr. Heilman reports him improving. This will be pleasant news to George's many friends.

Zinc and Grinding Make

Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint wear twiec as long as lead and oil mixed by hand. Murry & Coppersmith sell our paint. tf

Cameron.

Jack Frost will soon make its appearance.

Pat Killien, of Sterling Run, was seen on our streets Friday.

Two car loads of machinery has arrived for the new mill.

F. X. Blumle, of Emporium, was seen on our streets Tuesday.

C. C. Craven and C. A. Dice, of Sterling Run, were in town Tuesday.

Anybody wishing a fall and winter suit, will call on Dennis the Taylor, who guarantees a fit.

J. E. Lester has been on the sick list the past week and by the aid of Dr. Comley he is some better.

Mrs. E. F. Comley visited her parents A. Morton and family at First Fork over Sunday.

Z. McAdams of Austin, and H. E. Smith, of Sinnamahoning, were in town on Monday.

John Dunlap and wife, of Elbon, Pa., were the guests of Ed. Stewart and family the past week.

Two of our prominent townsmen, Jno. McFadden and Will Nunn, made a flying trip to Emporium on Sunday.

G. L. Page, telegraph operator at Huntley has accepted a position as ticket agent at this place. The office opened Oct. 1st.

The liars Club was in session Saturday evening in Mr. Comley's chicken coop. Chairman Goodman being absent, brother Cockburn filled the chair. The chairman had reported that the nats had bitten so, that the club would have to adjourn and that brother Comley be fined three cents for keeping his coop in such a condition. So the club retired to brother Comley's wood house with a chicken under each arm and refreshments was served in every style. The club being in session again Bill Nunn acting secretary, read Bert Georgia's name for membership, the club to take action next meeting night. The club became quite excited when brother Comley's white calf entered the door for admission, of which they thought it was a ghost. Guess some of the members has'nt stopped going yet. The club will hold a special meeting, to expell brother Comley for letting the calf loose that hour of night

BRIGGS.

That Beautiful Gloss

Comes from the varnish in Devoe's Varnish Floor Paint; costs 5 cents more a quart though. Sold by Murry & Coppersmith. A

Rich Valley.

Miss Dollie Duling is working for Chas. Johnson.

Frank Swesey and son were working in town last week.

How did you enjoy your ride, that Tuesday night, Earl?

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Johnson visited friends at Sterling Run, Sunday.

Miss Virginia Housler visited Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lewis over Sunday.

Miss Belle Pye, of Emporium, visited her brother William on Tuesday.

Mr. William Pye moved from town on Monday, into Nelson Lewis' house.

A surprise party was to be held at a certain place Saturday evening, but the surprisers were surprised.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Biggins, formerly of this place, new of Sterling Run, are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a little son—born Sept. 26.

A porcupine, a small dog and a number of school children caused some excitement at the residence of B. Montgomery, Tuesday.

FRANCIS.

Letter to John L. Johnson.

Emporium, Pa.

Dear Sir: Some think we take a good deal of risk inviting complaints of Devoe lead and zinc--we authorize our agent to sell under this guarautee:

"If you have any fault to find wish this paint either now in putting it on, or hereafter in the wear, tell your dealer about it.

"We authorize him to do what is right at our expense."

The following story tells how little the risk is:

J. H. Asher & Co., hardware dealers, Rhineback, N. Y., have sold Devoe from '76 to now, and have had just one complaint in all this time.

Three sides of a house were perfect; the fourth was as bad as the three were good.

Explanation—It rained the night before the fourth side was panited; and the painters didn't wait for the wood to dry.

What is done in such a case? What ever the desler, who sold the paint, considers it fair to do. We leave it to him. He may not do exactly what we should do if we were there; but we are not there. The best we can do is to leave it to hin.

83 F. W. DEVOE & Co.

P. S.—Murry & Coppersmith sell our paint.

Lots for Sale.

I have some desirable building lots for sale at a bargain. 30-tf.
C. J. GOODNOUGH.

SHAW'S PURE MALT. has a marvelous dietic value. While resreshing and pleasant to take, it helps assimilation of food.
Sold By
36-47-ly F. X. BLUMLE.

Do Good—It Pays.

A Chicago man observed that. "Good deeds are better than real estate deeds—some of the latter are worthless. Act kindly and gently, show sympathy and lend a helping hand. You cannot possibly lose by it." Most men appreciate a kind word and encouragement more than substantial help. There are persons in this community who might truthfully say "My good friend, cheer up." A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will rid you of your cold, and there is no danger whatever from pneumonia when you use that medicine. It always cures. I know it for it has helped me out many a time. Sold by L. Taggart.

He Learned a Great Truth.

It is said of John Wesley that he once said to Mistress Wesley: "Why do you tell that child the same thing over and over again?" "John Wesley, because once telling is not enough." It is for the same reason that you are told again and again that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds and grip; that it counteracts any tendency of these diseases to result in pneumonia, and that it is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by L. Taggart.

A sentimental exercise: A pretty woman's eyes swimming in tears.

While opening a box, J. C. Mount, of Three Mile Bay, N. Y., ran a ten penny nail though the fleshy part of his hand "I thought at once of all the pain and soreness this would cause me," he says. "and immediately applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm and occasionally afterwards. To my surprise it removed all pain and soreness and the injured parts were soon healed. For sale by L. Taggart.

What is the shape of a kiss? Why, elliptical (a lip tickle) of course.

Gained Forty Pounds in Thirty Days.

For several months our younger brother had been troubled with indigestion. He tried several remedies but got no benefit from them. We purchased some of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and he commenced taking them. Inside of thirty days he had gained forty pounds in flesh. He is now fully recovered. We have a good trade on the Tablets—Holley Bros., Merchants, Long Branch, Mo. For sale by L. Taggart.

Alacrity is the thing with which an amateur responds to an encore.

Quinine for Colds.

Many people use quinine for the cure of colds say that the effect of this drug is more disagreeable than the disease. Krause's Cold Cure is prepared in convenient capsule form, and will cure the most deeply seated cold in 24 hours without any interruption to business. They are pleasant to take and give you a clear, fresh sensation while operating. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart.

A Christian man is Christ's best monument.

For Female Complaints

and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound is an invaluable specific. Sold by L. Taggart.

The God-dependent are the most independent.

Heller's Testimony.

Albert Heller, living at 1114 Farnham St., Omaha, says: "I have tried most everything that is used as a preventive or cure for headache, but nothing did me so much good as Krause's Headache Capsules. Others who have used them say the same thing." Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart.

Eye Specialist.

Prof. W. H. Budine, the well known Eye Specialist, of Binghamton, N. Y., will be at R. H. Hirsch's jewelry store, Emporium, Pa., Oct. 20th, 21st, 22d. Eyes tested and examined free. All work guaranteed. If you have weak eyes or headache don't fail to call and see Prof. Budine, as he makes a speciality of correcting all such cases. Lenses ground to fit all kinds of peculiar sight. 32-2t.

SALESMAN WANTED—A man between 21 and 50 years of age to represent well established wholesale firm. Experience not necessary. Address E. M. BRYANT, Department S. 366 to 376 Mt. Vernon Ave., Columbus, Ohio. 30-4t

Fobert
The Tailor

Our FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS have Arrived.

For

Men's Wear

We offer all the

Newest Fabrics

Including BLACK and WHITE goods, CORONATION CLOTHS and the SCOTCH effects.

We also have our usual strong line of

STANDARD GOODS.

All Work Guaranteed

J. L. FOBERT,
Emporium, Pa.

DAY'S

THE SATISFACTORY STORE.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, 20c GALLON,
WHITE PICKLING VINEGAR, 30c GALLON,

It will be poor economy to run any chances of getting inferior articles for use in your pickles, preserves, etc. This store makes a specialty of such goods and guarantees them to be strictly pure and first quality. You will probably also save on the purchase price. Note our specials this week,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Extra choice lemons, doz.	20C
Best Rolled Oats, lb,	4C
California Hams, lb. Dold Quality,	12C
Acme Soap, cake,	4C
Gold Dust Washing Powder, 4lb. package.	20C
Best Granulated Sugar, lb. 25 lb. bag, $1.40.	6C

White Pickling Onions,
Peppers, Cauliflower,
Small Cucumbers for pickling.

Phone 6. J. H. DAY

Ready for
Fall and Winter

Coats, Capes and Cloaks. As the cold weather season draws near, you must be prepared to meet the winds of the chilly winter, and we are now ready with a much larger stock than heretofore, to meet your wants. The very latest styles in Ladies' Coats, Capes and Cloaks. If you fail to see our large stock and get our prices you will be the loser

Furs. In the fur line we lead in this county. We have anything in this line that can be desired and the prices are sure to make ready sales. Call and see our large stock.

Shirt Waist Patterns. We carry a handsome line of Shirt Waist Patterns, as our large trade in this line fully demonstrates.

We are now ordering carpet by samples and can surely please you from our large stock of patterns. We can furnish you from the cheapest to the most expensive.

We invite the citizens to visit our store and get our prices. You will receive cordial treatment whether you purchase or not.

M. C. TULIS.

SPRING HAS COME

As spring opens everyone desires to have something fresh from their own garden as early as possible and

FRANK SHIVES'

is the very place to buy the best seeds of all kinds, both early and late varieties.

A full line of choice Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Red Top and Lawn Grass in season. Also Millet and Hungarian Grass. Then his choice Hams, Bacon, Fresh Meat and Eggs deserve your attention. A few words about our Groceries and staple articles will not be out of place. Our Coffees and Teas can be relied on as always fresh. Sugars and Spices that will always please the thrifty housekeeper, while Canned Goods in every variety are presented for you to choose from. The freshest goods always to be found here. Prices reasonable and quality the best. Sole agent for Pillsbury flour, which is known the world over as the best.

FRANK SHIVES.

Well Protected.

A revolver or a rifle should be in every household. Although it may not be used by a woman once in a year, it is there—a household guard.

The sporting season will soon be upon us. Needn't wait for that though. You will find lots of sport in here just buying your hunting paraphernalia. Stocks large, and prices so small, that you will have to set your dog to sniffing them out. We have full assortment—Ammunition—everything complete.

HARRY S. LLOYD.

THE DAY OF THE SPECIALIST.

For each of us some task is planned—
Some thing there is that you
May do more perfectly than I
And far more deftly, too;
One doctor treats the ears or eyes,
And one the dreaded knife applies—
Each has his work to do.

'Tis one man's lot to drive the ox
Along the winding trail;
The scholar might attempt to take
The driver's place and fail;
One paints, thus cheating wind and sun,
One lays the plaster on and one
Drives home the slender nail.

I know one who has never put
The world much in his debt;
No art, no science e'er has been
Adorned by him as yet;
You might conclude, perhaps, that he
Excelled in naught, but you should see
Him roll a cigarette.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

A Knave of Conscience

By FRANCIS LYNDE.

(Copyright 1900, by Francis Lynde.)

CHAPTER XIV.—CONTINUED.

Mrs. Raymer smiled. "The mere fact of her having said such a thing to you ought to be a sufficient answer, I should think."

"I don't see why," Raymer objected.

"What would you think if Gertrude did such a thing?"

"Oh, well; that is different. In the first place Gerty wouldn't do it; and—"

"Precisely. And Miss Grierson shouldn't have done it. But if you really want to know why we haven't cultivated her I can tell you. There are a few of us who think she wouldn't be a pleasant person to know socially."

"But why?" insisted the obtuse one. It was his sister who undertook to make it plain to him.

"It isn't anything she does, or doesn't do, particularly; it is the atmosphere in which she moves. If it wasn't for her father's money she would be—well, it is rather hard to say just what she would be. But she always makes one think of the bonanza people—the pick and shovel one day and a million the next. I believe she is a frank little savage at heart."

"I don't," said Raymer, doggedly. "She may be a bit new and fresh for Wahaska, but she is clever and bright, and honest enough to ignore a social code which makes a virtue of hypocrisy. There isn't one young woman in a thousand who would have had the courage to do it."

"Or the impudence," added Mrs. Raymer, when her son had left the room. "I do hope Edward isn't going to let that girl come between him and Charlotte."

Gertrude laughed. "I should say there was room for a regiment to march between them as it is. Charlotte has been home a week now, and he hasn't been over yet."

"But he is going over to dinner with us to-morrow," amended Mrs. Raymer, complacently. "He promised me yesterday."

Gertrude was arranging the centerpiece for the dinner table, and when she spoke again it was of another matter.

"Did you know Mrs. Holcomb has found a boarder at last?"

"No; who is he?"

"A young man who has been sick at the St. James for two or three weeks. He is from New York, I believe she said; but she didn't have time to find out much about him. He had a relapse last night; and to-day, when she sent for Dr. Farnham, he was delirious."

"Dear me! That will be hard for Martha. What is his name?"

"Kenneth Griswold. She says he is an author, but I don't recall the name in any of our reading."

"Nor I," said Mrs. Raymer. "Poor Martha! We must go over and see if there is anything we can do."

CHAPTER XV.

When Margery entered her father's private office after her small triumph at Raymer's expense, her plan of campaign had taken a more definite shape. The president was busy at his desk, but he turned to say: "Want to see me, Maggie?" And when she nodded, he reached for his check-book.

"No, it isn't money this time. Has Mr. Raymer an account with you?"

"Yes."

"Is it an accommodation to you?" Grierson's laugh was of contempt.

"Hardly. The shoe's on the other foot."

"You mean that he has borrowed from you?"

"Not yet, but he wants to."

"What for?"

"To enlarge his plant. He's like all the other fools; ain't content to grow with his capital."

"Are you going to stake him?" Margery waged relentless war with her inclination to lapse into the speech of the mining camps, but she still stumbled now and then.

"I guess not; I've never had much use for him."

"Why haven't you?"

"Oh, I don't know; it's a standoff. He hasn't much use for me. I offered to incorporate his outfit for him six months ago, and told him I'd take 51 per cent. of the stock myself; but he wouldn't talk about it."

Margery's laugh might have meant anything from applause to derision.

"How singular! But now he is willing to let you help him?"

"Not that way. He wants to borrow money of the bank and give a mortgage on the plant. It's safe enough, but I don't believe I'll do it."

"But I want you to do it."

"The dickens you do! Say, little girl, do you know you're carrying things with a pretty high hand?"

"I haven't made you lose any money yet, have I?"

"No, I guess not."

"Well, I'm not going to begin now. Lend him what he wants; you say the security is good."

"I'll be hanged if I can see what you're driving at."

"You don't have to see," she said, imperturbably. "But I don't mind telling you. His mother and sister have gone out of their way to put me down."

Grierson's laugh was a guffaw.

"That won't work a little bit, Maggie."

"Why won't it?"

"Because he ain't the man to go to his women when he gets into trouble. They'll go on bluffing you just the same."

She looked at him through narrowing eyelids. "You know a good deal, poppa mine, but you don't know everything. Mr. Raymer's interest in the iron works is only one-fourth. The other three-fourths belong to Mrs. Raymer and Gertrude."

The magnate nodded intelligence, and made a memorandum. "I savez; I'll break the syndicate for you."

"You will do nothing of the kind. You'll let Mr. Raymer get into deep water, and then, when I say the word, you'll pull him out."

"The mischief I will! Do you know how much he wants to borrow?"

"No, and I don't care. The more the better."

Jasper Grierson thought about it for a moment. Then he made a check-mark against the memorandum on the calendar pad.

"All right; go ahead, but you'll have to keep tab yourself, and say when. I can't be bothered keeping the run of your society tea parties."

"I don't want you to. Don't be late to dinner to-night. The Rodneys are coming."

When she was gone Jasper Grierson tilted back in the pivot-chair and lighted a cigar. After a bit his reflections found voice.

"By jing! I believe she thought she was fooling me! But it's too thin. I suppose she does want to make the women kowtow, but that isn't all there is to it, by a jugful. All the same, I'll back her to win."

Accordingly, when Mr. Edward Raymer came out of the banker's office the next morning he was treading upon air, and in his mind's eye there was a picture of a great industry to be builded upon the extension of credit promised by Jasper Grierson.

CHAPTER XVI.

Griswold had landed in Wahaska on the day following his flight from St. Louis, too ill to care much about anything. But he was sane enough to find a bank, to rent a safety deposit box and to lock the treasure into it before he resigned himself to

"BUT I WANT YOU TO DO IT."

the inevitable, allowing himself to be put to bed in his room at the St. James, with hot water bottles at his feet and a bag of chopped ice on his head.

For a fortnight he hung tremulous on the verge of collapse, and was kept from tumbling in only by a just horror of being seriously ill in a hotel. At the end of the fortnight he made shift to go out and find a boarding place; and the effort, coupled with the conviction that he might safely trust himself in the hands of motherly Mrs. Holcomb, pushed him over the verge.

Here Dr. Farnham found him tossing in delirium, and his verdict was promptly pronounced.

"Typhoid-malaria, Mrs. Holcomb; and a relapse, at that. What are you going to do with him?"

"What should I do but take care of him?" said the motherly one.

"You can't do it alone; it's no woman's job."

"Then we must get a man. There's Sven Oleson; he's out of work."

The doctor smiled. "Nobody but you would ever think of making a nurse out of that great, overgrown child. But maybe he'll do. I'll hunt him up and send him over. Where did you say this young man hails from?"

"New York, he says."

"Humph! that's odd. I should say he has been soaking himself full of malaria in the Yazoo swamps. But how about the expenses? Has he any money?"

"Plenty, I think. He paid a month in advance, and when he went to bed he told me where to find his pocket-book."

"Poor fellow! I guess he was glad enough to find somebody he could trust. Well, we'll do what we can for him, and I'll send Sven."

So it came about that the mild-eyed Swede was installed as Griswold's nurse. Luckily Oleson understood but little English, and the sick man's ravings about the bank robbery meant nothing to him; but Dr. Farnham heard them and wondered. Curiously enough a small thing satisfied the wonder, and that was the mention made by Mrs. Holcomb of his patient's calling.

"H—m; an author, is he? That accounts for his harping so continually upon that bank robbery story. It's a part of his plot."

It was the first of May when Griswold took possession of Mrs. Holcomb's spare bedroom; and it was a full month later when Dr. Farnham pronounced him out of danger and in a fair way to recover if he took care of himself.

During the weeks of convalescence he met many of Mrs. Holcomb's friends and neighbors, and among them the Raymers. The mother and daughter came with dainties for the widow's invalid; and later on they brought Edward, who was bookish enough in his leisure moments to be interested in one who was even a potential writer of books.

That acquaintance ripened into friendship, and Griswold's first outing was a ride in Raymer's buggy to the iron works.

Here the two young men met upon new common ground. Raymer was, or he meant to be, a model employer; and when he found that the convalescent was an enthusiastic student of the vexed problem of master and man, he unbosomed himself freely.

"I've been enlarging, as you see," he explained. "But when I get on my feet and out of debt I'm going to try a plan my father had in mind—profit-sharing with the men."

"Good," said Griswold. "I wish I might be in it with you. I'd like to flail that out with you when I'm fit."

"So you shall, but not yet." They were on the way back to Mrs. Holcomb's, and Raymer asked if the drive had tired him.

"No indeed; I feel better for it."

"Are you equal to an evening out?"

"I guess so, if it's sufficiently mild."

"It'll be mild enough. You know we have a magnate here, Mr. Jasper Grierson?"

"Yes, I've heard of him."

"Well, he has a daughter, and this is her 'evening.' I'm commanded to produce you as soon as you're able."

"I'll go, though I shan't know anyone but your mother and Miss Gertrude."

Raymer laughed, and then blushed. "They won't be there. That is—Oh pshaw! I suppose I may as well tell you first as last. There are two social cliques here, a big one and a little one. Miss Grierson is la dame d'honneur of the first, and my mother and Gertrude affiliate with the other."

"I see," said Griswold. "And you hold an even balance between the two."

"N-o—not exactly. But I'm under obligations to Grierson, and can't afford to be offish. But Miss Margery is a very clever little person, and well worth knowing on her own account. I'll call by for you with the buggy at nine."

"Thank you," said the convalescent; adding, as if it were an afterthought: "Will Miss Farnham be there?"

"Hardly," rejoined Raymer, gathering up the reins. "She is with the minority, too. Queer little world, isn't it? So long, till this evening. Better go in and lie down awhile."

CHAPTER XVII.

On the way to Miss Grierson's "evening" Griswold amused himself by speculating upon the probable barbarism of a country reception. Without suspecting it, he was insular to a degree little short of Britannic; but he meant to be very good-natured and charitable, and to do what one man might toward ameliorating the barbarisms.

Wherefore he was properly humiliated when they were met at the door of the Grierson mansion by trained servants and announced in the drawing-room with such pomp and circumstance as was neither countrified nor barbaric. In good truth the revulsion was so great that it was he and not Miss Grierson who was embarrassed when Raymer introduced him.

"How good of you to come to us on your first day out, Mr. Griswold. Let me make you comfortable." She piled the cushions in a corner of the wide divan and made him sit down. "You are just to be an invalid this evening, you know. I'm not going to let anyone bore you.

Griswold gasped once or twice, and grappled manfully with the facts. A young girl was at the piano; there was a pleasant hum of conversation; everybody, himself excepted, seemed quite at ease; the lights were not glaring; the furnishings were not in bad taste; in a word, the keynote was altogether well-mannered and urban and conventional.

And his hostess. Griswold had met beautiful women, but none to compare with her. She shone upon and dazzled him. The charm was purely sensuous, and he knew it, but he basked in it like a lizard in the sun. But he was forgetting to thank her.

"Forgive me, Miss Grierson; I'm not usually tongue-tied. But it is all so charmingly homelike; so vastly—"

She supplied the word with a silvery little laugh.

"Different. I know. You thought we were barbarians, and so we used to be. But we're improving. I wish you could have known the old Wahaska."

"I can imagine it," he said.

"I wonder if you can. They used to sit around the edges of the room and behave themselves just as hard as they could, and bore each other to death."

"It's a miracle," he said, giving her full credit. "I'd like to know how you did it."

She laughed lightly and did not deny her handiwork. "It was simple enough. When we came here I found a lot of good people who had fallen into a way of boring one another, and a few who hadn't; but these last held aloof. We opened our house to the many and tried to show them that a church sociable wasn't exactly the acme of social enjoyment."

Griswold saw in his mind's eye a sharply etched picture of the rise of a village magnate. Verily, Miss Grierson had imagination.

"It is all very grateful and delightful to me," he said. "I have been out of the social running for a long time, but I must confess that I am shamelessly epicurean by nature, and only an ascetic of necessity."

"I know," she assented, with quick appreciation. "An author has to be both, hasn't he?—keen to enjoy and hardened to endure."

"I'm not an author," he corrected, with vanity struggling to muzzle the protest. "I have written but one book, and that has not yet seen the light."

"But it will," she asserted, confidently. "Tell me about it."

Now, Griswold was no babbler, but the charm of her personality was upon him, and before he knew what he was about he was telling her of the dead book, its purpose and its failure.

"But you are not going to give it up," she said, when he had made an end.

"No; it's my message, and I shall yet deliver it."

"Bravo! That is the spirit that wins always. And when you get blue and discouraged, you must come here and let me cheer you. Cheering people is my mission, if I have any."

[To Be Continued.]

HAD PUT IT TO PROOF.

Samuel Had Traveled Enough to Become Convinced of the Flatness of the Earth.

Most of the men who went west in 1849 were from the north. There were, however, a few southerners, among them a Baltimore family who took along an old slave, Samuel Jefferson. Samuel was a patient traveler on the long journey across the plains, but very skeptical about the success of his master's expedition. It was not until his master became one of the gold kings of California that Samuel stopped shaking his head in silent protest, relates Youth's Companion.

Samuel lived to a good old age, and after the war was the special attendant of his master's children. One day Hugh, the youngest son, was explaining to Samuel the spherical shape of the earth.

"If you should go straight ahead far enough, you'd come right around to where you started from."

"Now look heah, chile, yo' cyan' mek me b'lieve dat. I ain' helped yo' daddy tote his things all de way out heah f'm Baltimo' f'r nuffin. If what yo' tells me was true, we'd 'a' come back to Ma'ylan' about fo' times. I knows f'm 'sperience, honey, drivin' 'cross dem plains, dat de worl' am flat out—flatter'n a hoecake, clean till yo' bump inter de ocean."

Didn't Recognize Bible Quotation.

In spite of the strenuous efforts of Prof. Kittridge, it would seem that Harvard undergraduates still remain ignorant of the Scriptures. Some one once said: "A Harvard man knows all literature but the Bible"—a startlingly sweeping generality, but not without truth so far as the Bible is concerned. A case in point came to light the other day. Two Harvard men were reading together some famous modern orations, one of them a eulogy. The eulogy closed with the words: "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

"What a beautiful close!" exclaimed one of the students, enthusiastically. "The man who wrote such a sentence as that proves that the grand style in prose did not die with the eighteenth century."

It should be added in fairness that the other student was a churchman, and said nothing.—N. Y. Tribune.

Epitaph of a Good Indian.

On a quaintly contrived tombstone in St. Augustine, Fla., is the following unique epitaph, carved many years ago:

Notis
This Werry Elaborate
Pile
Is Ereckted in Memory of
Tolomato

A Seminole Ingine Cheef whose wigwarm stood on this spot and sirroundings. Wee cherish his memery as he was a good harted cheef. He would knot take your scalp without you begged him to do so or pade him sum munny. He allways akted more like a Christian gentleman than a savage Ingine.

Let Him
R. I. P.
—Chicago Chronicle.

How They Felt.

"How do you feel?" asked the physician of the parson.

"I feel for-giving," replied the good man.

"And you?" he asked the auctioneer.

"As usual; for-bidding," answered the red-flag follower.

"And you?" queried the M. D. of the Kentucky colonel.

"Oh, you know me, doc," replied the Kentuckian. "I'm always for-getfull."—Chicago Daily News.

Up-to-Date Reform.

Crawford—I hear your minister is taking an interest in public affairs. What is his particular hobby?

Crabshaw—He is trying to invent a system of wireless politics.—N. Y. Sun.

Lesson in American History in Puzzle.

DE SOTO'S DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
FIND MOSCOSO, DE SOTO'S SUCCESSOR.

Hernando DeSoto, the discoverer of the Mississipppi river, followed the savage De Narvarez in the attempt to conquer Florida. He landed in Tampa bay on May 30, 1539, and began his march westward. He treated the Indians with great cruelty and soon earned their hatred and had to fight every mile in his way. He first saw the great waterway from the bluffs in what is now Tunica county, Miss., in May, 1541. Continuing his search for gold he marched westward almost to the foothills of the Rocky mountains, and then returned to the Mississippi, where he died in May, 1542, and was buried in the waters of the river he had discovered. Moscoso succeeded DeSoto in command of the expedition and led the few survivors back to Cuba.

FATE OF CHARRED LETTERS.

If Legible They Are Returned to Their Addressees—Redress for Lost Treasures.

The burning of the car does not necessarily mean the loss of everything in it. Every railway mail car is supplied with fie extinguishing apparatus, axes, etc., in the use of which the clerks are instructed, so that the best practicable headway is made against a fire, and time is often gained at least for throwing out that mail which is in such shape as to be handled in bulk. Of what is injured by the fire, part is of course ruined past all hope of identification, if it does not actually go up in smoke, says the New York Evening Post. Letters which are so charred as to be ready to drop apart, but are still legible, are put, envelopes and all, into fresh wrappers, sealed and forwarded to their addresses, so marked as to indicate what has happened to them. The fragments of those which are too nearly destroyed to be capable of treating that way are gathered up and sent either to the dead letter office in Washington or to the nearest inspector of the depredations division. The inspectors are scattered all over the country, having certain districts of territory under their jurisdiction, and it is their business to know their districts very thoroughly. Some remarkable rescues of letters so badly burned as to baffle all ordinary ingenuity have been made by these men. Burned remnants are preferably sent to them, other things being equal, because sending to the dead letter office involves the loss of all the time of a journey to Washington and back, to say nothing of the delay in the office there, where the work is always more or less congested. But where a wrecked car contains mail for a very wide section of the country, and the contents are so confused that there are no probabilities to proceed on as a basis, nothing is left but to send the burned pieces there and let them take their chances.

When it is finally settled in the mind of the writer of a letter that it has been desroyed, it depends on a good many circumstances whether he can get any redress. If the destruction of the car was due to culpable negligence on the part of the railway company, the latter is liable. Of old, the contracts between the government and a company for mail carriage used to stipulate that the company should be responsible for losses under certain conditions. Later this was made a part of the general law, so as to do away with the necessity of a clause in the contracts. The difficulty in most cases lies in producing legal proof of the loss itself, the question of culpability being decided by the regular inquiry into the cause of the disaster. Even in these days of universal postal conveniences not a few men of large affairs are still willing to take risks with the mails which they would not think for a moment of taking with anything else. They will enclose a considerable sum of money, in the form of government notes or bank notes, loose into a letter, without so much as telling a friend of it, drop the letter in a post-box and trust the rest to luck. Of course nothing but luck can ever restore that money to them if it is lost in transit. Registered mail is reasonably safe, if not of too high a value, for the government undertakes to insure the patrons of its registry service against at least a part of their losses, and the registry office receipt is prima facie evidence that something of value was in the package which has not reached its destination; the rest of the case consists in bringing satisfactory evidence of what that thing of value was. Safest of all the means of protection provided is the money order; for its documentary evidence is spread over four surfaces—the order itself, the letter of advice to the paying post office, the receipt and entry on the books of the issuing post office—and any three of the four may be destroyed and the government has still something from which to recognize its liability.

CHARACTER IN BANK CHECKS.

The Style of the Slips Are in Many Cases Plain or Ornamental Like the Signer.

Man shows a deal of his individuality in his bank checks. A "flashy" man will have a "flashy" check, and a man who wears "loud" clothes and big rings will have a check engraved on tinted paper, with pictures and his name covering the ends of it, with ornamental characters.

A plain, quiet, business man has a plain, quiet check. It does not follow because a man has his check made to order, instead of taking the ready-made kind that the banks furnish him, that he has a big bank account, any more than a cheap suit of clothes indicates that a man cannot afford to buy better. On the contrary, a man with a bank account who uses quiet checks usually has a bigger balance than the man who sends out specimens of engraving with his signature on them, says the New York Herald.

The Astors use checks with no engraving, being plainly printed. When an Astor draws a personal check the name is printed near the left edge, in the plainest manner. The numbers are not even printed on them, but when filled in at all are filled in with ink. The Astors use a good quality of pink colored paper.

The Vanderbilt checks are more elaborate than those of the Astors, though not much more. They are not so elaborate now as they used to be.

One of the first things that some men do when they go into business is to have their checks made to order. They think that it gives them a certain distinction, and it shows that they are of importance.

If there can be said to be a fashion in checks, small checks are the most fashionable checks. A big check is bad form. It is also bad form to carry a pocket checkbook. It has an air of display about it, and shows the character of a man, just as the wearing of many diamonds does. The proper thing to do is to have a big book, three checks wide, and to tear out two or three to carry around loose in the pocket.

Tellers and cashiers prefer the plain printed to the elaborately engraved checks. They are easier to read, easier to keep tally of, and rather hard to alter. An alteration or change shows easier on a plain check than on an elaborate one.

It is with banks as with men. A good deal about a bank can be told from the kind of checks it furnishes. Country banks furnish more elaborate checks than city banks. Big banks have plainer checks and better paper than smaller banks.

The Chemical bank has plain checks on a fine quality of paper. Smaller banks have engraved checks on cheaper paper.

Helping Papa Along.

"Yes, I was engaged 14 times during the summer."

"The usual brittle affairs, I suppose?"

"Well, not exactly. Papa's going to hold each of them to his plighted word, one after the other, and I guess he'll make a pretty good thing out of it. He said last summer that it paid to be a damaged affection lawyer when a man had such a clever daughter to drum up business."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Highest and Lowest Waters.

Askal Chin, in Thibet, is the lake which lies at a greater height than any other in the world. Its level is 16,600 feet. The lowest is the Dead sea, 1,200 feet below sea level.—Geographical Journal.

DON'T GIVE UP.

Don't be discouraged by past efforts to find relief and cure from the myriads of ills that come from sick kidneys. You may pass nights of sleepless tossing annoyed by frequent urination. Your back may ache like a toothache or sudden twitches and twinges of backache pain make life a misery. Perhaps you have nervous spells, are weak, tired out, depressed. There is cure for all of this and for every trouble of the bladder and kidneys. Read this case and note it tells how well the cure was tested.

Charles Lindgren, a sealer of freight cars on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., La Porte, Ind., says: "I have greater faith in Doan's Kidney Pills to-day than I had in the fall of 1897, when I began taking them and made a public statement of the result. At that time I had suffered with lameness and soreness of the back, which was so excruciating that I could scarcely turn in bed, and Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured this trouble. I am always ready to endorse Doan's Kidney Pills personally to anyone requiring a kidney remedy. After a lapse of three years I make this statement, which shows my undoubted faith in the preparation."

A FREE TRIAL of this great Kidney medicine which cured Mr. Lindgren will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, 50 cents per box.

A Great System.

A peddler entered one of the skyscrapers and proceeded to the thirteenth story. There ill luck overtook him and he was kicked down the stairway. The noise attracted the attention of tenants on the twelfth floor, who appeared on the scene in time to accelerate the motion of the unfortunate as he passed down to the eleventh floor. Successively and numerous additions to the propelling force as he passed each floor finally landed him in the street in a state of intense excitement. As soon as he could regain his feet and breath and behold the magnificent building and the height from which he had descended with such uniform and rapid progress, he remarked: "Mein Gott! Vat a sysdem. Vat sysdem der is in dot puilting. No elevator is needed!"—N. Y. Press.

Low Rates to the Northwest.

Commencing September 1 and continuing until October 31, 1902, second-class one-way colonist tickets will be sold by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y from Chicago to all points in Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and intermediate points at greatly reduced rates. Choice of routes to St. Paul or via Omaha.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y is the route of the United States Government fast mail trains between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and of the Pioneer Limited, the famous train of the world.

All coupon ticket agents sell tickets via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, or address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Embarrassed.

"Was the count embarrassed when he proposed?"

"I believe he was—financially," replied the millionaire's daughter.—Town Topics.

It's folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Mr. Goodart—"She certainly has the gift of song, don't you think?" Miss Speitz—"I hope so. I'd hate to think she was flimflammed into paying anything for it."—Philadelphia Press.

When doctors fail, try Burdock Blood Bitters. Cures dyspepsia, constipation; invigorates the whole system.

"Is the manager up-to-date?" "Up-to-date! Why, he's just introduced a game of ping-pong in the balcony scene in 'Romeo and Juliet!'"—London Tit-Bits.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Every man is a fortune hunter, otherwise he wouldn't be in business.—Chicago Daily News.

One had better be a first-class ox driver than a third rate professional man.—N. Y. Herald.

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AGENTS WANTED

THE HOUSEHOLD

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

Subject of Woodworth's Famous Poem Suggested by Moss-Grown Well on His Father's Farm.

Many of the most popular songs and poems have not been the result of labored and thoughtful effort, but of some sudden impulse. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was the result of a sudden inspiration of Mrs. Howe's. S. F. Smith had no idea, when he penned the lines of "America," that he was writing the one poem that would be remembered when all else that he had written would be forgotten.

Samuel Woodworth did not think very much of "The Old Oaken Bucket" when he wrote the poem of that title in the summer of 1817, and it would have grieved him had he known that his lasting fame was to rest upon the simple lines. The other writings of Woodworth fill several large volumes, and he has been eulogized as a poet by such men as Webster, Irving, Channing and Sir Walter Scott, but to-day very few could name any one of his poems except "The Old Oaken Bucket."

There was at one time a foolish story afloat that Woodworth wrote this beautiful poem in a saloon, but nothing could be further from the fact. He wrote the poem in his own home in Duane street, New York. One very warm day in midsummer, when he had walked home to his dinner, he drank a glass of water as soon as he had sat down to the table. Putting down the empty glass, he said to his wife: "That is refreshing, but how much more refreshing would it be to take a good, long draught this warm day from the old oaken bucket I left hanging in my father's well at home!"

Mrs. Woodworth replied: "Why, Samuel, wouldn't that be a good subject for a poem?"

Woodworth reflected for a moment, and then said: "So it would. I must

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.
(It Hung by the Well in Massachusetts Here Pictured.)

make use of the idea right away." Before the day was done, "The Old Oaken Bucket" was written, the original title being simply "The Bucket."

Samuel Woodworth was born in the old town of Scituate, Mass., 30 miles from Boston, in the year 1789, and the old well that suggested the famous poem was on his father's farm. This well may be seen to-day just as it was when the poet in his boyhood days drew water from it in the "moss-covered bucket." One may see also

"The wide-spreading pond, and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell."

It is said that the old mill looks very much as it did when Woodworth, as a barefooted boy, played round it. "The cot of his fathers" is no longer standing. It has given place to a somewhat modern house, whose inhabitants drink water from the well that so often slaked the thirst of the man whose lines have made it the most famous well in all America. Hundreds of strangers visit the old well every year and drink from the water that still bubbles up from its inexhaustible springs. Some carry away with them little bottles of the water to keep as souvenirs.—Morris Marlowe, in Wellspring.

Ornaments for the Neck.

Neck ornaments are particularly pretty. The flat plaited white and colored mousseline boas more resemble shoulder fichus, being invariably bordered with mousseline roses or velvet rose leaves applique at the edge of the mousseline kilting. Ends of black ribbon velvet or strands of jet beads finish the fronts. Others of tulle, forming ruches turning down from the hair, are embellished by long pompadour silk stole ends trimmed with large steel buttons. Effective et-ceteras are always an important item on a Parisian toilet, and some of the latest cravats and boas are particularly attractive this season. Spotted kilted white mousseline trimmed with lace, pompadour ribbon latticed on net, colored bebe ribbon velvet gathered up into rosettes in front of neckbands and embroidered lawn and linon soie collarettes are among the most popular accessories.

Aprons for House Work.

Aprons are household necessities both for mistress and maid as aids in keeping the trim, neat appearance both desire while employed in household duties. The new style is to have instead of a shoulder cape effect across each shoulder a wing-shaped rever on each side of the bib in front.

DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

Princess Louise, King Edward's Favorite Sister, Deeply Interested in Philanthropy.

King Edward's favorite sister, Louise, duchess of Argyll, has come to the front lately with her characteristic interest in philanthropy. The international congress for the welfare and protection of children, held in London in July, and in which delegates from the United States have taken so prominent a part, enlisted the cordial support of Princess Louise, and, through her, of the king. When the princess wrote to the committee, who were arranging the congress, that she would be its patron, she delighted its promoters by expressing also her royal brother's willingness to allow his

LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

name to be used with hers, as sponsor for the gathering. Its prestige has therefore been great.

Princess Louise acts with her brother frequently. The two are close friends, and the king is said to like particularly this sister's unostentatious life and bearing. So fond of being a private person is Princess Louise that for 15 years she had not given her photograph to be published.

Princess Louise is perfectly at home with people who are devoting themselves to helping little children, which is all the more notable from the fact that she has none of her own. Hospitals for youngsters are her hobby. It must be admitted, however, that she is a lady of many hobbies, for she is an artist, both sculptor and illustrator, an omnivorous reader, frequently a traveler incognito, a curio collector, a bargain hunter, is deft with her needle and can cook. Queen Victoria's journal contains numerous references to the versatility of her daughter Louise and the English certainly recognize in her the handsomest as well as the cleverest of "the late queen's girls."

Princess Louise learned with pleasure of the progress made in the oral system for teaching deaf children in America, as compared with the sign method. She considers the oral method a remarkable development and hopes for its further adoption in England. Miss Garrett, of Philadelphia, has been in attendance on the congress with several of the deaf children from her oral school, giving practical demonstrations of the oral system.

PLEASING PRESENCE.

Woman's Mind and Body Should Work in Harmony to Develop Personal Grace.

How often we meet well-meaning women in our daily travels here and there, on the street, in the home, in society, who, in one way or another, present an awkward appearance. They may have a sweet manner but an ungainly walk, a pretty face but an incorrect posture, a pleasing voice but an ungraceful handshake.

In these days of advanced ideas on all lines the world will not tolerate imperfections in womanly grace, as it once did. "As a drop of dew reflects the grandeur of the heavens," so woman is expected to reflect all that is beautiful in personality.

It does not require the addition of a costly gown to be attractive. True, grace of motion and manner will adorn the plainest attire. One's influence for all that is high and noble is far greater when presented by an attractive picture of personal grace.

Women occupy no small space in the great affairs of the world to-day, and the individual must meet the conditions of her time in a manner pleasing to the spirit of the age in which she lives. Mind and body should work in harmony. By the enlightenment of the one the other will become correctly poised and properly controlled. Feed the mind with beautiful thoughts and good literature, study the laws of health and beauty, and note the results. The face being the reflection of the soul, you will have a countenance which expresses a nobleness of spirit which, in spite of plain features, is attractive, certain to leave an impression for good, and fair to look upon; grace of mind with grace of body making the perfect woman, who is sure to be loved.—N. Y. Weekly.

Latest Thing in Jewelry.

The latest idea of the jeweler is the betrothal basket. The basket is a small, graceful affair with a tall, curving handle of woven gold wire. The whole is not more than an inch and a half high. As for the flowers in the basket a tiny stone serves for a bud. The flowers have four and five petals with stones of the regulation cutting. Rubies make the prettiest flowers, while emeralds are used to the best advantage for foliage. The baskets are used as betrothal gifts in Italy. The jeweler is attempting to introduce the custom in this country. The baskets are attached to neck chains.

THE FARMING WORLD

WHAT INSECTS COST.

Damage Caused by Our Pigmy Population Amounts to $300,000,000 a Year.

The amount of the destruction done annually in this country by insects of various sorts is enormous. The chinchbug caused a loss of $30,000,000 in 1871, upward of $100,000,000 in 1874, and in 1887, $60,000,000. The Rocky Mountain locust, or grasshopper, in 1874 destroyed $100,000,000 of the crops of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa, and the indirect loss, says Dr. H. C. McCook, in Harper's Magazine, was probably as much more.

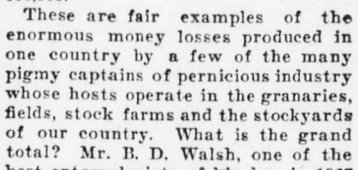
For many years the cotton caterpillar caused an annual average loss in the southern states of $15,000,000, while in 1868 and 1873 the loss reached $30,000,000. The fly-weevil, our most destructive enemy to stored grains, particularly throughout the south, inflicts an annual loss on the whole country of $40,000,000. The codling moth, the chief ravager of the apple and pear crops, destroys every year fruit valued at $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. The damage to live stock inflicted by the ob-dot, or ox-warble, amounts to $36,000,000.

These are fair examples of the enormous money losses produced in one country by a few of the many pigmy captains of pernicious industry whose hosts operate in the granaries, fields, stock farms and the stockyards of our country. What is the grand total? Mr. B. D. Walsh, one of the best entomologists of his day, in 1867 estimated the total yearly loss to the United States from insects to be from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000. In 1890, C. V. Riley, long chief of the division of entomology, estimated the loss at $300,000,000. Dr. James Fletcher in 1891 footed up the total to be about one-tenth of our agricultural products—$330,000,000! In 1899 E. Dwight Sanderson, after careful consideration of the whole field, put the annual loss at $309,000,000.

SURVEY MADE EASY.

How a Plat of Land of Any Shape Can Be Measured Easily with Reasonable Accuracy.

Measure the boundary line of the land; then draw a plat on thick cardboard exactly the shape of the piece of land, making a proportion of say one-quarter inch to the rod. Now cut out of the plat inside of the lines and fill



HOW TO MAKE A SURVEY.

the space with small shot, smoothing down until they fit closely in the space. Cut out another piece of cardboard in a rectangular shape and fill it with the same shot, and mark the place where they extend. Now multiply the length by the breadth and make a proportion and you have the area of the land. The diagrams above give some explanation of what is meant by the survey.—J. J. Zuccerelle, in Epitomist.

TIMELY DAIRY NOTES.

Salt should be always accessible.

Do not change the feed suddenly.

Clean and thoroughly air stable before milking.

Never mix fresh warm milk with that which has been cooled.

Do not allow dogs, cats or loafers to be around at milking time.

All persons who milk the cows should have the finger nails cut closely.

Do not move cows faster than a comfortable walk while on the way to place of milking or feeding.

If cover is left off the can a piece of cloth or mosquito netting should be used to keep out insects.

Observe and enforce the uttermost cleanliness about the cattle, their attendants, the stable, the dairy and all utensils.—G. H. Sammis, in Epitomist.

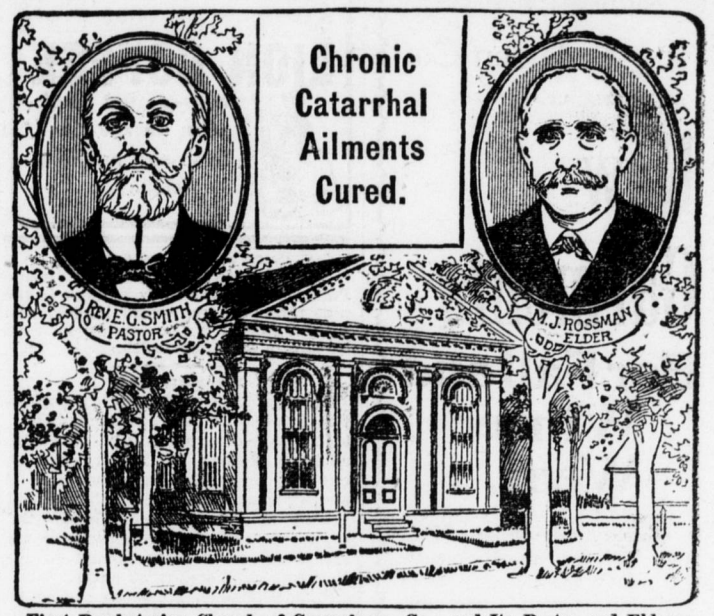
Hint for American Farmers.

The sugar beet growers of Germany, realizing that they must get out of their crop all that is possible and that this only can be done by making use of the bi-products of the crop, have, through the National Association of Beet Culturists and Sugar Manufacturers, offered a prize of $2,380 for the best process for drying beet leaves and the trimmings of the beet, taken off before it is ground in the process of making sugar, to preserve them for cattle food. American farmers must learn that the profits in their business, as in all others, are largely made from the waste or bi-products.

Yields of Winter Wheat.

The department of agriculture has compiled a report showing the average yields of wheat in bushels per acre. It is as follows: New York, 16.8; New Jersey, 16; Pennsylvania, 15; Delaware, 16.5; Maryland, 14; Virginia, 5.7; North Carolina, 5.3; South Carolina, 5.6; Georgia, 6; Alabama, 6; Mississippi, 8; Texas, 9; Arkansas, 9.1; Tennessee, 6.6; West Virginia, 7; Kentucky, 9; Ohio, 16; Michigan, 17.4; Indiana, 15; Illinois, 16.6; Wisconsin, 18.1; Iowa, 17.5; Missouri, 18.2; Kansas, 8.7; Nebraska, 22; Idaho, 26.4; Washington, 25.7; Oregon, 22; California, 15; Oklahoma, 11.6; Indian territory, 12.3. Average for the states and territories reported, 13.8.

PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Pastor and Elder.

THE day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true today of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men representing all classes and stations are equally represented.

A dignified representative of the Presbyterian church in the person of Rev. E. G. Smith does not hesitate to state publicly that he has used Peruna in his family and found it cured when other remedies failed. In this statement the Rev. Smith is supported by an elder in his church.

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"Having used Peruna in my family for some time it gives me pleasure to testify to its true worth.

"My little boy seven years of age had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peruna the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh a specific. *'As a tonic for weak and worn out people it has a few or no equals.'—Rev. E. G. Smith.*

Mr. M. J. Rossman, a prominent merchant of Greensboro, Ga., and an elder in the Presbyterian church of that place, has used Peruna, and in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, writes as follows:

"For a long time I was troubled with catarrh of the kidneys and tried many remedies, all of which gave me no relief. Peruna was recommended to me by several friends, and after using a few bottles I am pleased to say that the long looked for relief was found and *I am now enjoying better health than I have for years, and can heartily recommend Peruna to all similarly afflicted. It is certainly a grand medicine.'—M. J. Rossman.*

Catarrh is essentially the same wherever located. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

FALLING HAIR

Prevented by shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women.

CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. In pocket vials, 60 doses.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

A. N. K.—C 1936

Organ

Excellence finds its standard in the Estey Organ, and has for 56 years. 330,000 Estey purchasers would endorse our strongest claims. Write for catalogue, Organ Factory, Brattleboro, Vermont.

Estey

The Estey name on a Piano is its first guarantee of value. Best materials and workmanship at a moderate price. Write Estey Factory, New York City, for Catalogue of Estey

Piano

Adam,
Meldrum &
Anderson Co.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

New Garments

For Fall and Winter Wear.

Our annual display of Fall and Winter ready-to-wear garments for ladies, misses and children is now on. Many beautiful suits, garments and furs are shown. All the latest styles.

Ladies' new Tailor Suits, blouse and coat effects, in Zebelines, granite cloth, fancy Scotch Tweeds, cheviots, homespun and broadcloth, black and colors, 12.50 to **$75**

Ladies' tailor-made walking Suits are the rage. Large variety in Norfolk jacket and blouse effects. Plain cheviots, Scotch mixtures and broadcloths, 12 50 to **$45**

Ulsterettes, the latest thing for Misses and children, in plain goods and fancy Scotch mixtures; with capes and belts, $4.00 to **$15**

150 ladies' Walking Skirts, black, blue and grey, slot seams, strap trimming perfect shapes, worth $7 50 **$4.75**

Balance of our stock of wash Skirts and thin dresses for ladies and misses' wear, at ½ the actual cost.

Special good values in misses and children's Winter coats, $2.75 to $10 00, all new styles.

You Can Shop by Mail.

Orders attended to the same day received.

Adam,
Meldrum &
Anderson Co.
The American Block,
BUFFALO, N. Y

Safe Sure Immediate Red Cross For Woman's Relief.

Tansy Pills

$1.00 per box

Mailed to Any Address in Plain Packages.

Vin De Cinchona Co. 612 Locust St. DesMoines, Ia.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET. (MAILED FREE.)
MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT AS WE SAY.
L. Taggart.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advise free. Address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 10-20 Plymouth Pl., CHICAGO, ILL.

For Sale in Emporium, by R. C. Dodson.—12ly

STRONG AGAIN.

You who once possessed sturdy physiques and steady nerves, but now have insufficient physical force to properly attend to ordinary duties; you who have a sense of "all-goneness" after the slightest exertion; you who are dull, languid and old in spirits at an age when you should be full of physical fire; you who may feel that your life is not worth the struggle—there is a scientific means of redeeming all the precious powers which seem to be entirely lost.

Sexine Pills

Have cured thousands such as you. Don't experiment with your health or money. We will take the risk. If six boxes do not cure you, your money is returned. For years we have been curing men on these satisfactory terms.

$1.00 per box, 6 for $5.00 mailed in plain package. Book free. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by R.C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa. 51

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES INDIGESTION.

A Generation Ago coffee could only be bought in bulk. The 20th century way is the

LION COFFEE

way—sealed packages, always clean, fresh and retaining its rich flavor.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

To $1.00 with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer, and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by Murry & Coppersmith. A

Sleepwalking.

"Ten per cent of the world's population is more or less somnambulistic," said a physician, according to the Philadelphia Record, "and every one, at one time or another, has done a little sleepwalking. I myself when a lad got up, dressed, took my books and went to school on a summer night, my father following close behind to see that I should come to no harm.

"Blond persons are more apt to be somnambulists than dark folk, and in cold climates there is more somnambulism than in warm ones. In certain Greenland villages, I have been told, the hut doors are locked from without by a watchman in order that those within may not come forth in their sleep and maybe freeze to death, but in Egypt and such like hot lands such precaution is unnecessary."

Her Brand.

A correspondent writes: "Two women were strong supporters of a local co-operative store, but one day as one of them was passing down the street she was surprised to see her friend coming out of a licensed grocer's shop. 'I thocht, Mrs. Broon, ye wis a member o' the Co.?' was her remark. 'So I am; but, dae ye ken this, there's nae shop in Glesca I get sic nice beef ham as in here.'

"Some days later Mrs. Broon's friend went into this shop to buy a sample of the beef ham. On entering the shop she asked the man if he would give her 'a pun' o' the beef ham Mrs. Broon gets here.' A quiet smile stole over the shopman's face. 'Oh, yes,' he said; 'I can obleege you. Hiv you brocht a bottle wi' you?' "—Glasgow Times.

Making History.

While we read history we make history. Every great crisis of human history is a pass of Thermopylæ, and there is always a Leonidas and his 300 to die in it if they cannot conquer. And so long as liberty has one martyr, so long as one drop of blood is poured out for her, so long from that bloody sweat of the agony of humanity shall spring hosts as countless as the forest leaves and mighty as the sea.—George William Curtis.

The Worst Form.

Multitudes are singing the praises of Kodol, the new discovery which is making so many sick people well and weak people strong by digesting what they eat, by cleaning and sweetening the stomach and by transforming their food into the kind of pure, rich, red blood that makes you feel good all over. Mrs. Cranfill, of Troy, I. T., writes: For a number of years I was troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia which grew in a worse form. Finally I was induced to use Kodol and after using four bottles I am entirely cured. I heartly recommend Kodol to all sufferers from indigestion and dyspepsia. Take a dose after meals. It digests what you eat. R. C. Dodson.

EXCURSION NOTICES.

Reduced Rates to the West.

Commencing September 1st, and daily thereafter, until October 31st, 1902, the Wisconsin Central Ry. will sell Settlers' tickets from Chicago to points in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, at greatly reduced rates. For detailed information inquire of nearest Ticket Agent, or address W. H. Allen, D. P. A., 621 Park Bldg, Pittsburg, Pa., or Jas. C Pond, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. 27-9t

Niagara Falls.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run its remaining popular ten-day excursion to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore on September 18, and October 2 and 16. A special train will leave Washington at 8 00 a m., Baltimore 9.05 a. m., York 10.45 a. m., Harrisburg 11.40 a. m., Millersburg 12.50 p. m., Sunbury 12.58 p m., Williamsport 2.30 p. m., Lock Haven 3 08 p. m,, Renovo 3.55 p. m., Emporium Junction 5.05 p. m. arriving at Niagara Falls at 9.35 p. m.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Washington and Baltimore; $9.35 from York; $10.00 from Littlestown; $10.00 from Oxford, Pa.; $9.35 from Columbia; $8.50 from Harrisburg; $10.00 from Winchester, Va; $7 80 from Altoona; $7.40 from Tyrone; $6.45 from Bellefonte; $5.10 from Ridgway; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from principal points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket returning.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 2527-29-5t.

A Queer Transaction.

Sir Arthur Sullivan discovered at Monte Carlo one time that certain restaurant proprietors had a way of regulating their charges with the appearance and standing of their customers. When lunching alone, Sir Arthur was in the habit of frequenting one particular place where he knew to a centime what the prices were.

One day there sat at the table adjoining his own a wealthy Russian nobleman. Upon asking for his bill the composer found that the prices were exorbitantly high. He sent for the proprietor and demanded an explanation.

The man, an Italian, recognized Sir Arthur as an influential client and was profuse in his apologies. He explained that the mistake lay with the cashier. Going over the items to which exception was taken, the proprietor said: "The couvert I take him off directly, and the butter I charge him to the grand duke. He not notice it."

The idea of charging to the grand duke an item against whose extortionate price another customer protested always struck the great composer as a decidedly humorous way of getting out of the difficulty.

A Royal Road to Wealth.

When a certain late shah of Persia became temporarily embarrassed for money, he had quite a unique method of filling his purse. He would go to the market, where, after examining the shops, he would select one and, turning to the proprietor, would say, "Will you take me in as a partner in your business for the day?" The offer was, of course, eagerly accepted. The shah would take his seat near the shop entrance and say to his courtiers, whom he always took with him on these occasions: "Now, I'm salesman. Who'll buy?" The latter, not daring to refuse the offers of the royal merchant, set about clearing the shop of its contents, paying sometimes £50 for goods that were not worth £10. No one was allowed to beat down prices or to leave the place without making purchases. When everything was sold, the shah had a list of the cost price of each article made out and loyally shared with the shopkeeper the amount of the profit realized.

Her Sentiments.

It is related of a clergyman who was the father of a charming and beautiful daughter that one day while preparing his Sunday sermon he was suddenly called away from his desk on a mission of mercy. The sentence at which he left off was this: "I never see a young man of splendid physique and the promise of a glorious manhood almost realized but my heart is filled with rapture and delight."

His daughter, happening to enter the study, saw the sermon and read the words. Sitting down, she wrote underneath, "My sentiments, papa, exactly!"

Anxious to Do Right.

The children had quarreled, and Willie had struck Tommie. Instead of returning the blow Tommie turned and ran down the hall.

"Where are you going, Tommie?" asked his mother.

"Kitchen," answered Tommie tersely.

"What for?"

"You said if anybody was mean to me to heap coals of fire on his head, and I'm goin' for the coals."—Chicago Post.

The Word Bible.

The word Bible furnishes a striking instance of a word's rise from very low to high estate. To the bulk of English speaking folk it now means the book of books. In Chaucer's day it meant any book whatever or scroll—to speak by the card lest equivocation undo us. Tracing the word Bible straight home, we find it as bublos, but another name for the papyrus reed of Egypt.—National Review.

A Series of Failures.

A coroner's jury in Ireland delivered the following verdict on the sudden death of a merchant who had recently failed in business:

"We, the jury, find from the new doctor's statement that the deceased came to his death from heart failure superinduced by business failure, which was caused by speculation failure, which was the result of failure to see far enough ahead."

Hear the Other Side.

Hear the other side. Don't believe too fully any man's version. His neighbor will come and search him out. Likewise, if people form a hasty judgment of you, wait patiently till they hear the other side. Probably they will not need to hear it from you. If so, it is a great saving to your self respect.

Quite an Innovation.

"For a new actress she adopted an original way of drawing attention to herself."

"Attempted suicide? Diamonds stolen? Breach of promise case?"

"Nothing of the kind. She simply learned how to act, and acted."—Answers.

Opportune.

Miss Lily (after the proposal)—I don't think you'd better see papa today, Tom. My dressmaker has just been here with her bill.

Tom Featherhead—This is just the time. He will be glad to get rid of you.

The Inducement.

The Sister—I have become engaged to Fred.

The Brother—Whatever induced you to do that?

The Sister—Why, Fred, of course!

Switzerland exports regularly to other countries seventeen different kinds of cheese.

Look Out For Fever.

Billousness and liver disorders at this season may be prevented by cleansing the system with DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These famous little pills do not gripe. They move the bowels gently, but copiously, and by reason of the tonic properties, give tone and strength to the glands. R. C. Dodson.

Forty Years' Torture

To be relieved from a torturing disease after 40 years' of torture might well cause the gratitude of anyone. That is what DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve did for C. Haney, Geneva, O. He says: "DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of piles after I had suffered 40 years." Cures cuts, burns wounds, skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. R. C. Dodson.

Halifax is considering a scheme for the establishment of a municipal hotel and restaurant near the corporation reservoir at Ogden.

Natural Anxiety.

Mothers regard approaching winter with uneasiness, children take cold so easily No disease costs more little live, than croup. It's attack is so sudden that the sufferer is often beyond human aid before the doctor arrives. Such cases yield readily to One Minute Cough Cure. Liquifies the mucus, allays inflammation, removes danger. Absolutely safe. Acts immediately. Cures coughs, colds, grip, bronchitis, all throat and lung troubles F. S. McMahon, Hampton, Ga: "A bad cold rendered me voiceless just before an oratorical contest. I intended to withdraw but took One Minute Cough Cure. It restored my voice in time to win the medal." R. C. Dodson.

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by Standard Oil Company

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take.

It can't help but do you good

Prepared only by E. C. DeWITT & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

MOST IN QUANTITY. BEST IN QUALITY.

WORMS!

WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE

FOR 20 YEARS

Has led all WORM Remedies.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Prepared by RICHARDSON MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS.

For sale by L. Taggart 2ly.

Madam French Female Pills. Dean's

A safe, certain relief for Suppressed Menstruation. Never known to fail. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or money Refunded. Sent prepaid for $1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free.

UNITED MEDICAL CO., Box 74, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C Dodson.

DR. FENNER'S KIDNEY and BACKACHE CURE

Rheumatism, Backache, Dropsy, Gravel,

All Bladder and Urinary Diseases. By Druggists, 50c. $1.

R. C Dodson, Agent,
36-28ly. Emporium, Pa

KIDNEY DISEASES

are the most fatal of all diseases.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE Is a Guaranteed Remedy

or money refunded. Contains remedies recognized by eminent physicians as the *best* for Kidney and Bladder troubles.

PRICE 50c. and $1.00.

L. Taggart, Emporium, Pa. 36 28.

WHY NOT BUILD?

We Mean a Reconstruction of Your Bodily Health.

Fellow-citizens, we can give you a word of good advice that we believe will interest you.

There is nothing in this world better to build one up quicker than VINOL. We know it is a most wonderful body builder.

VINOL is not a patent medicine but a scientific preparation that contains all the active curative principles of the cod's liver, the same medicinal elements that made cod liver oil famous. It has, however, none of the drawbacks of cod liver oil, for from VINOL has been discarded the obnoxious grease that tasted so badly and acted in such a detrimental manner on the stomach.

Read this letter from Bangor, Maine.

"After an attack of the Grippe, I was so run down, weak and miserable that I could not go out of the house or do any work. When in this condition I heard of VINOL and decided to give it a trial. VINOL made a well man of me. A. S. AMAZEEN, 2 Birch St., Bangor, Me."

Remember we sell VINOL on a guarantee to refund the price paid for it if it does not do everything we claim it will.

Old Reliable Drug Store.

PILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDY'S PILE Suppository

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Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C Dodson. Call for free sample.

Register's Notice.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS:
COUNTY OF CAMERON, }

NOTICE is hereby given that George F. Hart, Administrator of the estate of Edward Appleman, late of Portage township, deceased, and James E. Wade, Administrator of the estate of Catherine Welsh, late of Emporium borough, deceased, have filed their first and final accounts of their administration of the said several estates and the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, at October term, next, for confirmation *ni si*.

C. JAY GOODNOUGH, Register.
Register's Office,
Emporium, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1902. } 32-4

LIST OF CAUSES.

LIST of Causes set down for trial at October term of Court, commencing October 27, 1902.

No. 33, October Term, 1899.
Connick and Folley vs Thomas and Whiting.
Geo. W. Huntley, Jr., for Piffs.

No. 51, October Term, 1899.
Weidman, Stan and Heading Mills vs J. H. Evans and C. A. Crawford.
Green & Shaffer, for Piffs.
Johnson & McNarney, for Defts.

No. 6, January Term, 1900.
Solomon W. Nyce vs John M. Hicks, Geo. E. Hicks, Henry A. Hicks.
Johnson & McNarney, for Piff.
Green & Shaffer, for Defts.

No. 27, July Term, 1900.
Western Newspaper Union, vs S. S. Hacket.
Johnson & McNarney, for Piffs.

No. 20, January Term, 1901.
The Weidman Co., vs Richard J. Lloyd.
Johnson & McNarney, for Piff.
Green & Shaffer, for Deft.

No. 25, July Term, 1901.
Stephen Rouse vs Frank Craven.
Johnson & McNarney, for Piff.
Green & Shaffer for Deft.

No. 28, July Term, 1901.
John Kelly, vs Frank Swesey.
F. D. Leet for Deft.

No. 37, October Term, 1901.
Joseph Kaye vs Frank Lockwood.
Green & Shaffer for Piff.
F. D. Leet, for Deft.

No. 40, October Term, 1901.
Frank Greco vs Terrence Fee, Charles P. Fee and R. E. Fee, doing business as Fee Brothers.
Johnson & McNarney, for Piff.
H. C. Dornan and Green & Shaffer, for Defts.

No. 47, October Term, 1901.
Harry G. Bubb, trading as Geo. Bubb and Sons vs S. S. Hacket.
Green & Shaffer, for Piff.
Johnson & McNarney, for Defts.

No. 13, December Term, 1901.
F. M. Overhiser vs Charles Fry and H. M. Fry, trading as Chas. Fry and Son.
Green & Shaffer, for Piff.

No. 31, April Term, 1902.
W. D. Johnson vs A. F. Walker
Green & Shaffer, for Piff.
Johnson & McNarney for Deft.

No. 2, July Term, 1902.
Ida Granger vs L. G. Cook.
Johnson & McNarney, for Piff.
Green & Shaffer, for Deft.

No 3, July Term, 1902.
H. G. Dubendorf vs Frank Craven.
F. D. Leet, for Piff.
Green & Shaffer, for Deft.

No. 4, July Term, 1902.
C. J. Squires vs M. Murphy.
F. D. Leet for Piff.
Green & Shaffer, for Deft.

No. 5, July Term, 1902.
G. S. Jennings vs M. Murphy.
F. D. Leet, for Piff.
Green & Shaffer, for Deft.

C. JAY GOODNOUGH,
Prothonotary.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS:—The Hon. CHAS. A. MAYER President Judge and the Hons. JOHN MCDONALD and GEO. A. WALKER, Associate Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cameron have issued their precept bearing date the 12th day of July A. D., 1902, and to me directed for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Emporium, Pa., on Monday, the 27th day of October, 1902, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other rememberances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizance to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Emporium, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1902, and in the 127th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

J. D. SWOPE, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.

Estate of HULDAH C. GENUNG, Deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Huldah C. Genung, late of Emporium Borough, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Hannah Eliza Sebring, residing in said Borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims and demands, will make known the same without delay.

HANNAH ELIZA SEBRING, Executrix.
GREEN & SHAFFER, Solicitors.
Emporium, Pa., August 23rd, 1902. 27-6t.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

By virtue of the provisions of the Act of Assembly entitled "An act relating to the lein of common carriers and others," approved the 14th day of December, A. D., 1863 and in pursuance thereof and of an order of the court of Common Pleas of Cameron county, made the 20th day of September, 1902, upon the petition of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, to No. 38, October Term, 1902. There will be exposed to public sale for the purpose of enforcing the lien of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company for freight, car service charges and unloading charges on

Friday, 17th day of October, 1902

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

at the Freight House, of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company in Emporium, Pa.

1 barrel of Glass.
1 keg of Rivets.
1 lot of Iron Ore, containing 24 car loads, more or less.
1 lot of Limestone containing 8 car loads, more or less.
1 lot of Cinders, containing 17 car loads, more or less.

All of the above advertised freight was consigned to the Emporium Furnace Company, at Emporium, Pa., and remains in the possession of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, unclaimed, and will be sold to pay the common carriers liens thereon.

THOMAS GALLAGHER,
Agent Penn'a. Rail Road Company.
Emporium, Pa., Sept. 22d, 1902. 31-4t

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section ten of article one of the Constitution, so that a discharge of a jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work an acquittal.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, that is to say, that section ten of article one, which reads as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured," be amended so as to read as follows:

No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office, No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; *but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree, or other necessary cause, shall not work an acquittal.* Nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment.

Add at the end of section seven, article three the following words: "Unless before it shall be introduced in the General Assembly, such proposed special or local law shall have been first submitted to a popular vote, at a general or special election in the locality or localities to be affected by its operation, under an order of the court of common pleas of the respective county after hearing and application granted, and shall have been approved by a majority of the voters at such election: Provided, That no such election shall be held until the decree of court authorizing the same shall have been advertised for at least thirty (30) days in the locality or localities affected, in such manner as the court may direct.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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